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MAGAZINE



MAY, 1908

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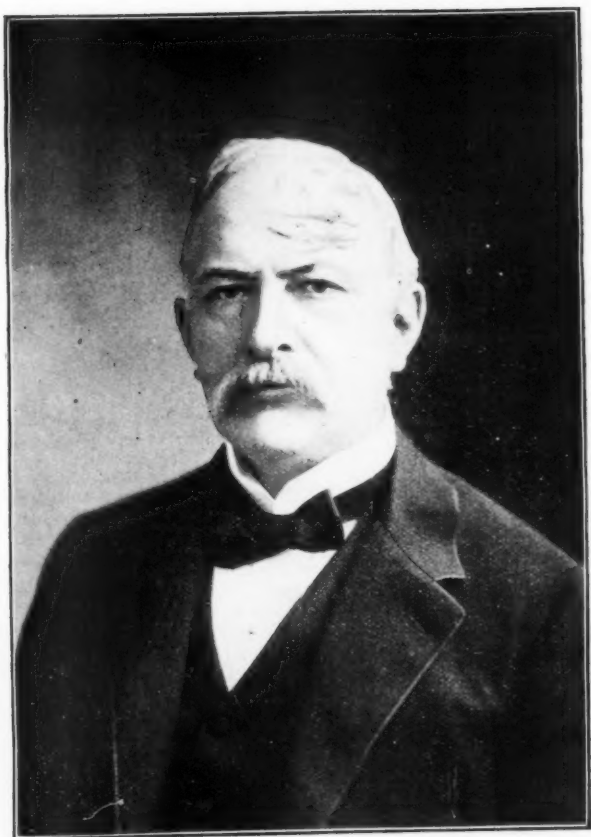
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# ALEXANDER'S MAGAZINE

Devoted to the Spreading of Reliable Information Concerning the Operation of Educational Institutions in the South, the Moral, Intellectual, Commercial and Industrial Improvement of the Negro Race in the United States. Published on the Fifteenth Day of each Month. Entered as Second-Class Matter on May 3, 1905, at the Post Office at Boston Massachusetts, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879

CHARLES ALEXANDER - - - Editor & Publisher  
714 SHAWMUT AVE., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Subscription; One Dollar a Year - - - - 10 Cents a Copy

Vol. 6

MAY 15, 1908

No. 1

## Editorial Department

### THE PROBLEM BEFORE US.

We maintain that every man has a perfect right to his opinion and that every man should have an intelligent opinion concerning matters of interest to himself and problems of importance to his race. He who would deny to his fellowman this right of opinion is unfair, unreasonable and unjust. It is quite popular now for Negro editors in various parts of the country to quarrel with each other and to try to outdo each other in vituperation and abuse, simply on account of a difference of opinion. It is indeed, a sad condition of affairs that the more intelligent and thoughtful men of the Negro race cannot agree upon some sane, concrete and definite plan by which the Negroes' political powers may be used with greatest effectiveness and exerted to the fullest extent for the moral improvement of the race.

It appears that the Negro race is divided into two camps the one hopelessly conservative and the other relentlessly radical. It would be unfortunate indeed if at this critical period of our development, we should forget the great debt we owe the Republican party and be led by ill con-

sidered impulse into a party whose entire history is built up upon activities tending to degrade the Negro. We are convinced that the day of the Negro's fullest opportunity has dawned upon him. The chance to prove himself loyal to principle is now before him. It is for him to demonstrate that he is a lover of justice and will stand by and support all advocates of justice in the halls of power. It is now the Negro's privilege to prove himself an important quantity and reliable and potent factor in the body politic. In a word, the Negro in this crisis must prove himself a man. Will he embrace this glorious opportunity? Will he seize and improve this great chance to put himself in the proper light before the World? If Negro leaders could be induced to cease fighting each other, to avoid vilification and abuse of each other and stand solidly together for what they believe to be right and just without fear very great good might be accomplished in the interest of the future of the Negro race in the United States during the next six months.

It is pretty clear to students of political movements in this country that the Brownsville episode has been greatly exaggerated by enthusiasts on

one side and by defenders of errors on the other and has been used by politicians as a trick to do injustice to the Negro race. It is perfectly clear, furthermore, that this Brownsville episode has demonstrated, first that President Roosevelt is not a man who will admit openly that he has made a mistake; that he was guided by impulse; that he was hasty and exerted inaccurate judgment. On the other hand, it has demonstrated that the Negro has very few friends or sympathizers in the Senate or in the House Representatives and that it behooves the Negro voter to act cautiously in the matter of expressing his preferences or pledging his support to proposed candidates to be selected at the Chicago Convention. If the Negro voter is not wise, if he refuses to use good judgment, he will, in this crisis, find himself after the next presidential election, left out in the cold without a Party upon whom he may depend and with very few true friends or sympathizers in either branch of Congress. We sincerely hope that our men will not choose to be guided by ill-directed emotions rather than by plain commonsense.

It is sometimes well to hesitate before boarding the band wagon, to note the sort of company with which you are to ride and when you find that your best friends, your sanest counsellors are getting aboard and taking comfortable seats, it is a good thing, in our judgment, to risk our future with such company rather than be left by the roadside alone. President Roosevelt's act in discharging the Negro soldiers at Brownsville was an impulsive act, we agree; but impulsive acts resisted and bitterly opposed by impulsive acts, usually lead to acts of a worse character.

We maintain that his act in discharging the Negro troops was an act of injustice and he ought to have courage enough to acknowledge the same in the absence of any real evidence to the contrary. Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, in his speech before the Senate, April 14th, demonstrated clearly

that there was no evidence to prove that the black battalion was guilty of shooting up the town of Brownsville and if the President will read the following words carefully and ask himself the question "Are these words true?" We feel that he will undo the thing which stands against him in the eyes of the American public as the one act which does great injustice to his otherwise brilliant public career.

Who are these men that it should be even suggested that they should be treated worse than common criminals?

They are at once both citizens and soldiers of the Republic. Aside from these charges, which they deny, their behavior, both in the Army and out of it, has justly excited the highest commendation. Their record is without spot or blemish.

They are typical representatives of a race that has ever been loyal to America and American institutions; a race that has never raised a hostile hand against our country's flag; a race that has contributed to the nation tens of thousands of brave defenders, not one of whom has ever turned traitor or faltered in his fidelity.

In every war in which we have permitted them to participate they have distinguished themselves for efficiency and valor. They have shed their blood and laid down their lives in the fierce shock of battle, side by side with their white comrades.

They are the direct and worthy successors of the brave men who so heroically died at Petersburg, at Wagner, and on scores of bloody fields that this nation might live.

Faithfully, uncomplainingly, with pride and devotion, they have performed all their duties and kept all their obligations.

They ask no favors because they are Negroes, but only for justice because they are men.

## The African Methodist Episcopal Church

By Archibald H. Grimké

The A. M. E. church of the United States and of the world in fact, for it has its branches in the West Indies and in Africa, owes its origin to American color prejudice. There was no need of such a separate church organization had our so-called American Christianity recognized as fully

and color. And this was done in the year 1816, when the Rev. Richard Allen was ordained as the first bishop of the new church and the first Negro bishop in America.

Peculiarly fortunate and specially blessed was this great church in its founder and first bishop. For he was



RT. REV. HENRY M. TURNER.

as Jesus recognizes it, the brotherhood of man and the complete equality of the Negro Christian in that brotherhood. But as American Christianity refused to see the black man as a brother in the American church as Jesus sees him, this black man and brother was forced to organize for himself a separate church and government in which he could worship God free from his white brother's contemptuous and cruel treatment of him on account of his race



RT. REV. JAMES A. HANDY.

for fifty long years a man devoted with zeal for Christ and his church. He never wearied during all this time in work in his Lord's vineyard. He was an apostolic man going about from place to place preaching his gospel of good will and peace on earth. And he did this in the early part of his ministry to every one whom he knew, regardless of color or race or position. To his white master and family no less than to his fellow slaves, and in free states as well



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as in those which were slave. And everywhere he lifted up his voice the people, white and colored, heard him gladly.

As Bishop of the A. M. E. church, his burning zeal to save souls from hell never made him forget his duty to his brethren in America, to do what

and a home for the refugee from American oppression." As the ordained leader of his church to the heavenly city, he saw that he must needs also be the leader of his people in America from the earthly place of their bondage to that of their earthly freedom. He stood for their



BISHOP RICHARD ALLEN.

in him lay to rescue them from the house of bondage. Rev. Walter Proctor, a contemporary and coadjutor of the good bishop has left his testimony that the "home of Bishop Allen was a refuge for the oppressed,

rights as men, for the justice which belonged to them in a so-called Christian land, and for their freedom and equality in the vast brotherhood of man, and in the federation and kinship of everything human under the holy fatherhood of God.



He had other qualities which were necessary to the making of the first Negro bishop of the first Negro church in America. Although not a highly educated man, he possessed in an eminent degree, more needful qualities for his office and work. For he was indeed a man with a fine sense of order and equity and a genius for church government and organization. As John Wesley was peculiarly en-

giving of himself and his means generously to the church. Bishop Allen had besides strong common sense, another sense which for a better name let us call the money sense—ability not only to make but to accumulate riches. And this sense was also of immense importance and value to the great church during its day of small things, material and otherwise. Bishop Payne in his history of the A. M.



RT. REV. B. T. TANNER.

dowed spiritually and mentally for the founding of Methodism in England so had Bishop Allen special fitness, mental and spiritual, for the founding of African Methodism in America. His strong common sense kept him ever sane, and the reins of reason strongly grasped within his firm hands and the ground of the practical in this workaday world of ours solidly beneath his tireless and undeviating feet. He was not only ready to spend himself, his strength for his church, he was also willing to spend his money to give his services, his salary during the fifteen years of his fruitful and consecrated bishopric



RT. REV. W. J. GAINES.

E. church speaking of Bishop Allen says, "In his later years the Bishop carried on a boot and shoe store, which trade and business he had learned in the earlier part of his life. He retired from this business two or three years prior to his death, at which time his estate was worth between thirty and forty thousand dollars, all of which was accumulated by his own intellect, industry and thrift."

In 1816 when the A. M. E. church was founded and Bishop Allen consecrated its first bishop, there were but seven ministers, perhaps about 6000 communicants and seven church edifices which were valued at \$15,000.

In 1846 the church edifices had increased to 198 which were valued at \$225,000, the membership had grown to 16,190, the bishops to 4 and the ministers to 67. At the end of the second

the number of ministers reached 165. In 1886 the church edifices were 3394 with a valuation of \$5,341,889, the membership numbered 403,550, the bishops had increased to 7 and the



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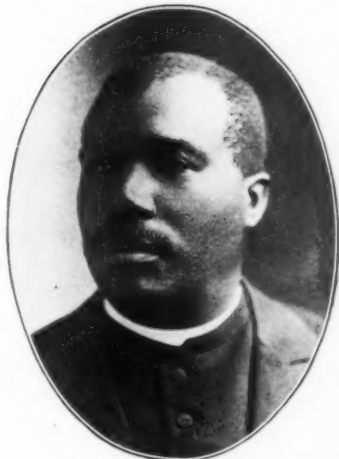
twenty years the number of church edifices reached 286, valued at \$825,000, the membership had risen to 73,000, the bishops had fallen to 3 while

ministers to 2857. In 1906 there were about 4000 church edifices and schools valued at \$12,000,000, the membership had grown during ninety years from

about 6000 to 800,000, the bishops from 1 to 12 and the ministers from 7 to 5000.

Some of the master spirits in this great church early felt the pressing need of education for the masses of the colored people in general, and for the ministry of the connection in partic-

ter, of the king and the peasant, should be well furnished with every species of useful knowledge. And still more, of all the ministers of Christ, there is no class who need to be so thoroughly educated as those of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Called to traverse almost every sec-



RT. REV. EVANS TYREE.

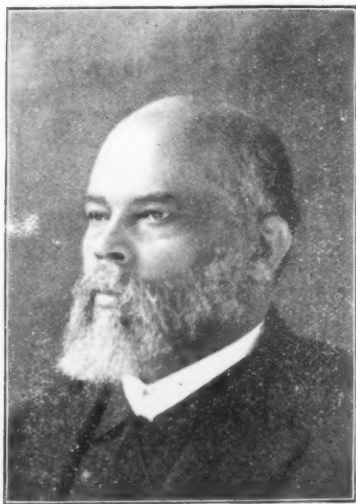
ular. And they have labored without ceasing to scatter the seeds of knowledge wherever the church extends itself and to fit by special training the men who are called to preach the gospel to the people. At the head of this band of church leaders stands Bishop Daniel A. Payne. God cannot possibly take any pleasure in an ignorant ministry, and it is certainly a stumbling block and an offense to man. Bishop Payne got no happiness out of it but quite the contrary. "No man," he wrote, "should be more intelligent than the ambassador of the Cross, because no position is so commanding, and no office freighted with such important results as his. The instructor alike of the learned and the ignorant, of the servant and his mas-



RT. REV. C. T. SHAFFER.

tion of this vast Republic—now in the North, then in the South; today in the East, tomorrow in the West; at one time to speak in the presence of the most refined and enlightened, the next before the most ignorant and rude; sometimes advocating the claims of the Cross before those who believe that God 'hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth,' and then before those who ignore this divine truth by declaring that the man of color is nothing more than the connecting link between the man and the brute—they should so acquit themselves, both in and out of the pulpit, as to constrain our enemies to acknowledge the doctrine of the unity of the human race, and our downtrod-

den people as an integral part of it. We, therefore, affectionately urge all our young men to bestir themselves, and omit no opportunity of mental culture. That they may have the means to purchase needed books, let them abandon every needless expense, especially such as cigars and chewing tobacco. Let them also postpone the day of marriage till they



BISHOP ABRAHAM GRANT.

shall have mastered the sciences, or made, at least, some respectable progress in them."

This is admirable and in every way worthy of the three eminent bishops of the church, Wm. Paul Quinn, Willis Nazrey and Daniel A. Payne, who addressed them to the General Conference in 1856, which was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, that year. Another excerpt from this address will enable the reader to see what manner of men were the early fathers of the A. M. E. church on a still more important head than that of an educated

ministry, viz: a morally blameless ministry. And here it is:—

"In conclusion, dear brethren, permit us to exhort you to that holiness of heart and life, without which no man can see God, and no one of us can be made a real, lasting blessing to the church over which the Holy Ghost hath made us overseers; without which a preacher is perpetually



RT. REV. C. S. SMITH.

contradicting his teachings by untoward example and scandalizing the Great Redeemer's name. O, for that holiness which is always soaring towards heaven! O, for the mind which was in Christ! This will give every one of us power to trample the world under our feet, keeping us not only from evil, but from its very appearance, and make us to walk so circumspectly that our character shall be like Caesar's wife, not only pure, but unsuspected."

One thing more and I am done. I refer to the Financial Department of the church, which was organized in 1872. In this department business ability of a high order has been display-

ed by financial secretaries beginning with Rev. J. H. Burley and ending with the present able incumbent, Rev. E. W. Lampton, D. D. The remarkable growth of this department may be shown by comparing the amount of the dollar money raised during the four years incumbency of the first financial secretary which was \$75,553.93, and the amount raised during the first two years of the administration of Dr. Lampton, 1901-1903, which was \$260,617.58. The total amount of dollar money raised by this Board during the first thirty-one years of its existence rose to the magnificent figures of \$2,053,879.52. Who says the Negro is deficient in organizing and business ability? Let such a one study that great ecclesiastical body known not only in America but the world over as the African Methodist Episcopal church.

"O small beginnings, ye are great and strong,

Based on a faithful heart and weariless brain!

Ye build the future fair, ye conquer wrong,

Ye earn the crown, and wear it not in vain."

ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE.

#### DR. E. W. LAMPTON.

As an evidence of the confidence, love and esteem fostered for Dr. Lampton, at home, where he has risen from the humble avocation of a bricklayer, to his present status, the delegates elected at the last annual conferences of both Mississippi and Louisiana, in council assembled indorsed him for the bishopric; without a dissenting voice. The A. M. E. ministry of the Eighth Episcopal District, is a unit for the elevation of Dr. Lampton to the Episcopal Bench, and at Norfolk, Va., his constituents will stand as a stone wall.

1st. Because Dr. Lampton has merited this honor. He has been constant in labors for a quarter of a century,

building up his race and church in Mississippi. He has won his way from the smallest missions in the backwoods to the Financial Department of the A. M. E. church. Aside from this, he has labored assiduously in furthering the interest of the greatest masonic jurisdiction of Colored men on earth. He has been Grand Master for 14 years and by fair and square dealing, he has built a monument in the hearts of widows and orphans of deceased masons that time cannot efface.



REV. E. W. LAMPTON, D. D.

2d. Because he is trustworthy. We judge the future by the past and during these many years of grave responsibilities, multitudinous cares, etc., he has not betrayed his trust whether dealing with friends or foes. His promises when made are gilt edged; and those who have trusted their interest to his hand, have found little or no reason for complaints. To confide in him is to have an abiding faith in his relationship. His word, both in church and state, stands for more than any bond that he can make and yet he is far from being a poor man.

3d. Because of his ability. Nature has made him a hard student, not of books alone; but of such things that will redound to the greatest good, and that can be utilized. As a result, he is an orator of no mean qualities; a

good business man; a logical thinker, and a giant debater. As a preacher he is sought for on every hand, and his words are driven home with telling effect. He is a leader of men, and has a master mind in judging men.

4th. Because of his stability. He has great staying qualities. A friend with him, is never forgotten and in any fight for right, he will be found on the firing line amid dangers, and in all events he will not be recreant to duty. This is the manner of man that Mississippi wishes to honor. This is the manner of man that is presented and recommended to the great A. M. E. church. This is the manner of man and the man, who will stand among men as a man.

#### DR. I. N. ROSS.

The Rev. I. N. Ross, D. D., pastor Big Bethel A. M. E. church, Atlanta, Ga., and the leader of the Atlanta Annual Conference delegation to the next General Conference to be held at Norfolk, Va., May 4th, 1908, was born of Christian parents in Hawkins County, East Tennessee, Jan. 22nd, 1856. He is the ninth child of a family of ten children, five boys and five girls. Four of the five sons of this family, including the subject of this sketch, entered the Christian ministry of the A. M. E. church—all of whom served the church faithfully and well, occupying some of the most prominent pulpits, and filling most important positions in the connection.

The parents of Dr. Ross removed with the family of ten children to Green County, Ohio, in 1861, where all of the children were reared to man and womanhood. Dr. Ross was fortunate in being brought up in a family above the average in intelligence and culture. His father, a sturdy, pains-taking, thrifty farmer, a man of sobriety and integrity, his mother, a woman of broad and generous nature, of strong personality and Christian piety, of marked intelligence and culture, and three older brothers who had been trained for, and entered the Christian ministry at an early age.

He received his school training in the public school of his home town,

Bowensville, Ohio. His early life, like that of most farmers' sons, was spent in work on the farm, when he was not in attendance on school. On Jan. 1st, 1879, he was married to Miss Mary Robertson Fletcher of Elizabethtown, Harden county, Ky. She who has been his companion through all the years of an active ministry, still lives to grace his home with her genial presence, and to be a comfort and solace to him as well as an inspiration and help-meet in all his work.

Six children are the fruit of this union, five of whom live. The eldest son, a practicing physician in Cincin-



DR. I. N. ROSS.

nati, Ohio, a graduate of the Medical college of that city, the eldest daughter, a teacher in the public schools of that city, being a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, and three younger children, two boys and a girl, still under training.

Dr. Ross entered the itinerancy of the A. M. E. church in 1880. His first appointment was to Oberlin Mission, Oberlin, Ohio, which mission had at that time a membership of only seven persons. He served this charge two

years and a half. During his pastorate there, he availed himself of the opportunity and privilege for study at Oberlin college, where he received much of the training that has been so helpful to him in all his subsequent ministry. He added sixty to the membership of the mission at Oberlin and raised by subscription \$375 of the \$500 needed to purchase a lot on which to erect a house of worship. While serving at Oberlin, he enjoyed the favor and personal friendship of the president and other members of the faculty of the college.

He was honored with frequent pulpit exchanges with pastors of the most prominent churches of the town. From Oberlin Mission he was transferred by Bishop James A. Shorter to the Pittsburgh conference and appointed to Washington, Pa., a chief appointment in that conference, with a membership of over three hundred. He served this charge two years and seven months.

Dr. Ross was again fortunate so early in his ministry, in being appointed to a college town, as Washington, Pa., is the seat of the "renowned Washington and Jefferson College." Here, as at Oberlin, he enjoyed the friendship and help of the members of the college faculty, and of such distinguished theologians as Rev. Dr. James I. Brownson, for fifty years the honored pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Washington, Pa., and Rev. James A. Moffatt, D. D., LL. D., now president of the Washington and Jefferson college. During his pastorate at Washington, Pa., he added over 200 to the membership of the church and paid off two old mortgage notes which had been burdening the church for years. While in charge at Washington, he was ordained deacon at Bellefonte, Pa., by Bishop James A. Shorter, and Elder at Pittsburgh, Pa., by Bishop James P. Campbell.

His next appointment was at Oil City, and Titusville, Pa., where he remained four years. While serving this charge, he remodeled the church at Oil City, paying debt and doubling the membership. At Titusville, he purchased a lot to which he removed the church, remodeling and beautifying it, paying it out of debt, and greatly in-

creasing the membership. Three years of his stay here, he also served as presiding elder of the 6th P. E. District of the Pittsburgh Conference, embracing such prominent Pennsylvania towns as Erie, Meadville, Bradford, etc. From this charge, Dr. Ross was appointed to Brown's Chapel, Allegheny City, Pa., the second best appointment in the Pittsburgh conference. He served in this prominent charge for four years, adding over four hundred to the membership, paid off a mortgage of \$4850, which debt had been standing for twenty-seven years; remodeled the church and greatly increased the congregation. From here, he was appointed by Bishop Daniel A. Paine to Mylie Avenue church, Pittsburgh, Pa., reputed to be among the wealthiest and most prominent churches of the connection. He served here three years, adding largely to its membership and increasing its congregation and creating a sinking fund of a \$1000 for the erection of a new building.

From Pittsburgh, he was transferred back to his old conference, in which he began his ministry, the North Ohio, by Bishop B. F. Lee and stationed at Toledo, Ohio, where he served only one year, on account of the poor health of his wife, but during this year's service, he freed the church from debt, added largely to its membership, and increased the attendance on public worship so that the church was inadequate to accommodate those who regularly attended.

While in Toledo, he was vice-president of the Ministerial Union of the city. From Toledo, he was appointed to St. Paul's church, Columbus, Ohio, which church he pastored for three years, in which time he added 300 to its membership, succeeded in placing the church on a firm and safe financial basis, and entertained the general conference of 1900 with an ease and comfort that had never before been experienced.

From Columbus, he was appointed to Allen Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio, the leading Colored church in the state of Ohio. This church he served for five years, the time limit. During this time he added four hundred to its membership, built up a great congregation,



beautified the church, and made many necessary improvements and additions to the plant, and paid off an indebtedness of over \$2000.

From this charge, he was transferred to the Atlanta conference by Bishop W. B. Derrick, and appointed to Big Bethel, Atlanta, Ga., November, 1905. Here his success has been marvelous. Many have been added to its membership and the congregation so greatly increased that now the large edifice is taxed to its full capacity to accommodate the regular worshipers. He has largely reduced the mortgage debt, and greatly improved the property, by completing the basement, lecture room, which had not been tenatable since the church was erected.

Dr. Ross enjoys the confidence and esteem of all the Atlanta people, for his Christian character and intelligence, and no minister of any denomination is more popular and more highly regarded than he. His leading his conference delegation to the General Conference, may be a surprise to some, but certainly not to those who knew of his worth, and the great service he has rendered his church and denomination through a long, successful and useful ministry.

Dr. Ros has been honored by the church in several ways. He has been elected a delegate to four general conferences. For twenty-five years, he has been a Trustee of Wilberforce University, the leading educational institution of the connection, which institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity in June, 1903. He will receive only what by merit and service he is justly entitled to, when the church of his denomination shall call him to higher service in a wider field.

#### REV. JAMES W. RANKIN.

James W. Rankin was born a slave near Demopolis, Alabama, Nov. 14, 1854. His parents, James Monroe and Charlotte Rankin were industrious slaves. They planned to help their son all they could. James obtained his education under peculiar circumstances. He began to learn his alphabet during the last days of slavery,

while the war was still going on. His mother sold eggs and with the proceeds bought his first book.

From 1875 to 1877 he lived in Brookhaven, Miss., where he was converted in the A. M. E. church, under the pastorate of Rev. E. R. Carter, now presiding elder in the Mississippi conference, at which time he gave evidence of his call to the ministry. On leaving Brookhaven he entered the city school of Memphis, Tenn., later he attended Lemoyne Institute. He entered the



REV. JAMES W. RANKIN.

itinerancy of the North Mississippi Conference in 1878, under the administration of Bishop Jabez P. Campbell, at Friars' Point, Mississippi, and was ordained deacon (under the missionary rule) at once.

In 1879 he was ordained elder by Bishop Campbell. He served six (6) years in the Mississippi ministry and was transferred in 1884 to the North Louisiana conference and stationed at Lake Providence, where he remained two years. While there, he remodelled the old church and paid off a long standing debt. In 1886 he was appointed presiding elder of the Shreveport (La.) district by Bishop Wayman, D. D., which was much of a missionary field; he served acceptably, developed the work so as to necessitate the division of the district, making two dis-



tricts. He then served one part of it two years. He was appointed then presiding elder of the Lake Providence district, and was one of the originators and managers of the Delhi Normal Institute, which he served as a trustee and as president. Dr. Rankin was one of the leading ministers of Louisiana for nine years.

In 1893, his health having failed him in the malarial regions of Louisiana, he was transferred to Texas by Bishop Lee, and stationed at Hearne. He remained until the conference and made a good report. He was then appointed to Wesley chapel, Houston, where he found an indebtedness of nearly five thousand dollars on the church. He evinced considerable skill in saving the property to the connection. He was next appointed to succeed Rev. J. P. Howard as presiding elder of the Houston district. Rev. Howard succeeded him as pastor of Wesley chapel. Dr. Rankin won the admiration of all the ministers and members of the Houston District.

At the conference assembled at Bryan, Texas in 1896, he asked Bishop Armstrong to relieve him from the presiding eldership, which was done, and he was transferred to the Northeast Texas conference and stationed at Corsicana, Texas, where he found the church greatly in debt. He took hold of the church and soon paid the debt and remodeled the church. At the commencement of Paul Quinn college, June, 1897, he was honored with the degree of doctor of divinity. November, 1899, from Fort Worth conference he was sent to Waxahachie Station to succeed that church builder, Rev. Dr. C. A. Harris. He has been elected to attend seven general conferences, once from North Mississippi conference, twice from the North Louisiana conference and once from the Texas conference, three times from the Northeast Texas conference. He has served eight years as a member of the Sunday School Union board of the A. M. E. church and trustee of Paul Quinn college twelve years. He served eight years as a member of the P. H. and F. missionary board and at present is a member of the said board.

Dr. Rankin has been a successful minister quite thirty years, during which time he has been presiding elder fourteen years and president of the Delhi Normal Institute, at Delhi, Louisiana. He is well experienced in African Methodism, having attended all the general conferences since 1880.

#### THE NEED OF AN ARCHITECT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH.

That the African Methodist Episcopal Church needs a supervising architect is a fact which is generally agreed upon throughout the connection by bishops, general officers, pastors and laymen, almost without an exception, and especially those who have studied the Christian Art through ancient, mediaeval and modern history, and know that a building of worship should not only be substantial in construction, but be of a churchly design, and well arranged in and out, so when one enters it or sees it, he will know it is a temple fitted and arranged for the worship of God. Thousands of unnecessary dollars are spent yearly in our city and country districts, and many of our cities and towns have unsightly and poorly arranged churches. Thousands are also spent yearly with white architects and builders and workmen, which is a loss to our race. When a white architect or builder designs or erects a church edifice for a Negro congregation, it is very seldom that Negro workmen receive anything from this work.

The Negroes of the country and especially the A. M. E. Church have reached a point where they must and will support, uphold and appreciate the talent and ability among themselves. A good example of this was when Dr. C. W. Mossell, Pastor of St. John A. M. E. Church employed J. A. Lankford & Bro., one of our own churchmen and race, to design and supervise the building of the new parsonage and the overhauling and decorating of the St. John A. M. E. Church, where the general conference will convene in May. It has been said by Bishop Gaines, Dr. and Mrs. Col-

lett and many of our churchmen who have visited the new parsonage and noticed the other work, that this parsonage is of a purely classical design, and the best and most beautiful owned by the connection. Mr. Lankford designed and supervised the work and worked all Negro mechanics,

credit of some one of the departments. He is the pioneer architect of the Negro race, and a man of ability, common sense and judgment.

He has not only in the past ten years designed, planned and supervised the best residences, church edifices, business places, schools, manu-



MR. JOHN A. LANKFORD.

workmen and labor on this job. He is one of our own, having received the Master of Science Degree from Morris Brown College and Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O. We believe that the church should make Mr. Lankford supervising architect. He can save the church thousands of dollars yearly, as well as put thousands of dollars in its treasury to the

facturing and industrial plants owned by the Negroes of this country, but has gone in architectural contests with the best white architects in the country, and won out over them on pure merit. A good example of this is, less than two months ago he went in a contest for a white Presbyterian stone church edifice with eight white architects from eight different cities

of the country, before a white democratic committee and the following came out in the Associated Press of the country:

Potosí, Mo., "J. A. Lankford and Bro., architects and builders of Washington, D. C., have just been selected by the white Presbyterian church committee of this city to plan and design their new stone church, which will be the finest in the city. There were nine competitors from different sections of the country in the architects' contest for this building, all white except J. A. Lankford & Bro., whose plans were found to be the most satisfactory from a standpoint of beauty, design and arrangement, in every way over those given by his white competitors."

Mr. Lankford was a short time ago unanimously elected by the board of directors of the National Negro fair Association of Mobile, Ala., supervising architect and engineer of that National organization. It will be remembered also that in the architects' contest of the Negro building for the Jamestown Exposition, the supervising architect of the United States said that, "J. A. Lankford's plans rank first in respect from a standpoint of design, beauty and cheapness."

Lankford is from one of the oldest and best families of the state of Missouri. In 1901 he married the renowned and cultured grand-daughter of Bishop H. M. Turner, senior Bishop of the A. M. E. Church.

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## Men Who are in the Public Eye

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HON. WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE.

Republican, of Dalton, Mass., where he was born in 1853, and has ever since resided as a paper manufacturer. His school education ended at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. In his political career he has achieved success in the following capacities: Delegate-at-large to the Republican National Conventions of 1892-1904; Massachusetts member of Republican National Committee in 1892-6-1904; Lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1897-1899; Governor of Massachusetts, 1900-1902; U. S. Senator since October 12, 1904, to replace the late Hon. G. F. Hoar. He was elected by the legislature to fill out the term and was re-elected in 1907. His term of office will expire Mar. 3, 1913. Senator Crane is one of the noblest and truest friends the Negro has ever had.

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Born in Boston 1850. Was graduated from Harvard college and law-school, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1876, in the same year receiving his degree of Ph. D. for a thesis on The Land Law of the Anglo Saxons. He has written quite a number of historical volumes and essays. He is prominent as a member of several historic Societies, of the American Academy of Arts and Science, the American Antiquarian Society, etc. His political achievements entitle him to an equally prominent place as his literary successes. He was successively: permanent chairman of the Republican National convention, which met in Philadelphia on June 14, 1900; chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Republican National Convention of 1904 at Chicago; Member of

the Commission on Alaskan Boundary; appointed by President Roosevelt; Regent of Smithsonian Institution during service in the house of Representatives and appointed again in 1905; Representative in the Massachusetts legislature; elected to the

and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, was graduated in the classical course (1872). He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio 2 years later, and was married about that time, to Miss Cor-

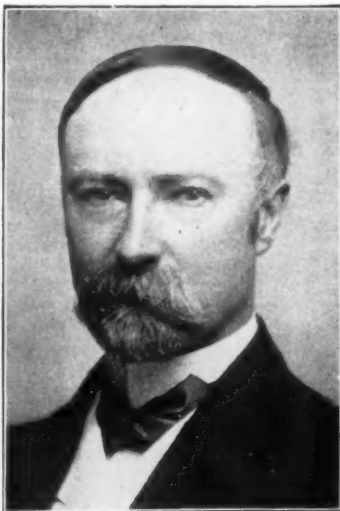


SEN. HENRY CABOT LODGE.

50th, 51st, 52nd and 53rd Congresses; elected to the Senate in January 1893, upon which he resigned his seat in the House and entered the Senate on March 4, 1893. He was re-elected in 1899 and also in 1905. Mr. Lodge is a supporter of the present administration.

**HON. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.**

Republican, Indiana, took the oath as vice-president of the United States on March 4, 1905. Nominated unanimously by the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1904, he was elected on the ticket with President Roosevelt, receiving 337 of the 476 Electoral votes. Previous to holding the vice presidency he had represented Indiana in the senate since 1897. He was born on a farm near Unionville Center, Union Co., Ohio. May 11, 1852, received his education at the common neighborhood schools



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Vice-President of the United States.

nelia Cole. He removed to Indianapolis, where he practiced law until he entered the Senate. He resigned as U. S. Senator for the vice presidency in 1905.

**HON. JOSEPH GUERNEY CANNON.**

Born May 7, 1836, at New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina. His parents were Quakers. When four years of age, he was taken by his father to Bloomingdale, Parke County, Indiana. Received his early education at that place.

At the age of 20 commenced the study of law in the office of Usher and Patterson, at Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1858, at the age of 22, he was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute.

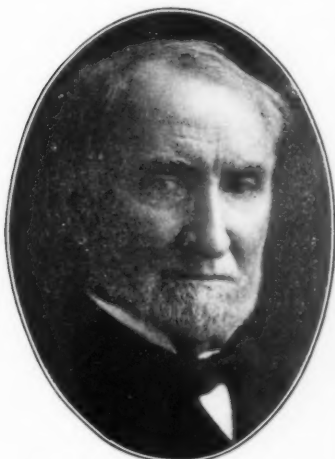
In 1859 he moved to Tuscola, Douglas County, Illinois, where he opened a law office.

In 1861 was elected State's Attorney and continued in that office until 1868.

In 1872 was first elected to Congress—the 43d Congress—from the 14th Illinois District.

In the 46th Congress Mr. Cannon was first assigned to a place on the

in Brooklyn, N. Y., became a partner in the business in which he remained till 1872. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican General Committee of Kings Co. With the 13th Regt., he went to the war in 1862 under Brig. Gen. Max Weber.



HON. JOS. GUERNEY CANNON.

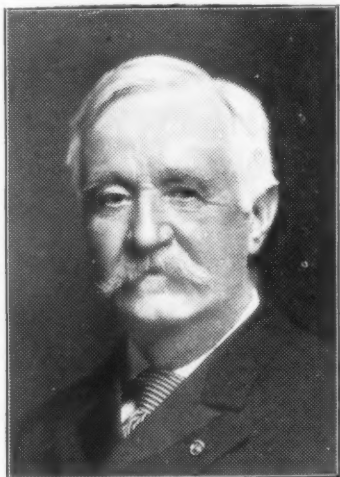
House Committee on Appropriations. And in December, 1889, Speaker Reed appointed him Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

He served as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee until Nov. 1903, when at the extra session of Congress he was elected Speaker for the 58th Congress, and re-elected for the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses.

At the last Republican National Convention which nominated Roosevelt and Fairbanks, Mr. Cannon was made the Chairman of that convention.

HON. MORGAN GARDNER BULKELEY,

Republican, of Hartford, Ct., was born at East Haddam, Conn., in 1837. He completed his district school education at the Public High school, Hartford, whither his father removed in 1846. He began life as a clerk



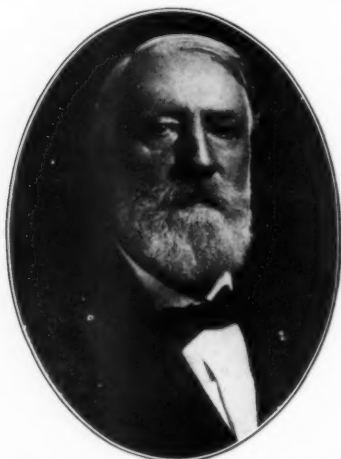
HON. MORGAN G. BULKELEY.

Upon his return to Hartford in 1872, he entered into business and politics; he organized the U. S. Bank and became its president, and in 1879 also president of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., organized by his father. He was mayor of Hartford from 1880-1888 in which year he was unanimously nominated as Republican candidate for governor, which office he held from 1889-1893. In 1889 the honorary degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Yale University. He became U. S. Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1905, expiring March 3, 1911.

HON. JOSEPH WARREN KEIFER.

Of Springfield, Ohio. On the farm in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, where he was born in 1836 and resided till 1856, he commenced to study law, having begun his education in common schools and at Antioch

college. He finished his law studies in Springfield and was admitted to practice in Ohio on Jan. 12, 1858. He has practiced law since, unless engaged in public duty. His splendid war record started upon his enlisting as a soldier in the Union Army in 1861, becoming in that same year mayor of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and rising rapidly, lieutenant-colonel (1862). He was commissioned Colonel of the 110th Ohio Volunteer In-



HON. JOSEPH WARREN KEIFER.

fantry in the same year, and "for gallant and meritorious services" in several battles, he was given the brevet of brigadier-general in 1864, and in December of that year assigned by President Lincoln to duty as brigadier-general. He was mustered out of service June 27, 1865, a major-general by brevet—having been raised to this rank "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of the Insurgent army under General Lee." His political career includes the following services: Member of the Ohio Senate, 1868-1869; Delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, June, 1876; Representative from Ohio in the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th Congresses, 1877-'85; Speaker of the 47th Congress, 1881-1883; Representative to the 59th and 60th

Congress. He delivered the oration in Washington, D. C., at the unveiling of the Garfield statue, and wrote the book, "Slavery and four years of War." Since its organization in 1893 he has been a member of the Springfield Literary Club, while he also was a member of the Commission of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society to conduct the Ohio Centennial Celebration.

Last, not least, he participated in the Spanish American War, commanding the U. S. forces which took possession of Havana in 1899. He was the first commander in chief of the Spanish War veterans, 1900-1901, which body he partly organized. Mr. Keifer is one of those consistent and reliable friends of the Negro, who is not afraid to speak out in defense of justice and the common rights of man.

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HON. GEORGE BRUCE CORTELL-  
YOU,

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Of Hempstead, N. Y., was born in New York city in 1862 and after an education at public and private schools he graduated at Hempstead Institute and State Normal school of Westfield, Mass. He studied law at and graduated from the Georgetown and Columbian Universities. He began his career as a general law and verbatim reporter in 1883, but in 1885 became principal of preparatory schools in N. Y. city until 1889. He then entered the public service as private secretary to the New York post-office Inspector, the surveyor of the port of New York and others. He then rose rapidly and steadily: Nov. 1895, He received his appointment of stenographer to Pres. Cleveland; Feb., 1896, executive clerk; July, 1898, assistant secretary to President McKinley; April, 1900, secretary to the president; Feb., 1903, Secretary of the newly es-



HON. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

established Department of Commerce; and Labor, June, 1904, elected chairman of the Republican National Committee, in which capacity he conducted the campaign, which resulted in the election for president of Theodore Roosevelt; Mar., 1905, as Postmaster

General, he enters the new cabinet; Mar., 1907, succeeds the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw as secretary of the treasury.

HON. GEORGE LEAVENS LILLEY.

Republican, of Waterbury, Ct. Born in 1859 at Oxford, Mass., and studying



at the common schools, Worcester High school, and for one year at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He settled in Waterbury in 1881, where he has resided since. He is a director of the Torrington National Bank of Torrington, Ct. Politically his career

ent companies, clubs, institutions, banks and other enterprises, it follows that his business connections are most excellent. As a member of the municipal assembly he fought—almost alone—against all boodle measures (1897-1899.)



HON. GEORGE L. LILLEY.

has included: service on the Republican State Committee since 1901, and in the Connecticut Legislature, House of Representatives, in the same year; election to the 58th and 59th Congresses, and re-election to the 60th Congress.

HON. HARRY M. COUDREY.

Republican of St. Louis, born at Brunswick, Mo., in 1867 and moved to St. Louis in 1878. He entered the fire insurance business after graduating from the manual training school, and soon achieved a great success, which culminated in the Insurance Firm of Harry M. Coudrey & Co., of which he now is the owner. Being a director, member, and officer of many differ-



HON. HARRY M. COUDREY.

Elected to the 59th Congress, he did not enter the house until near the end of the 1st session, owing to contest, based on election frauds, with E. E. Wood democrat, from which contest Mr. Coudrey emerged with all honors.

HON. MICHAEL EDWARD DRISCOLL.

Republican, of Syracuse, has represented the 29th district in the 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th Congress. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., on February 9, 1851, but at the age of one year his domicile was changed to the town of Camillus, Onondaga County. He received his education in the district schools, at Monro Collegiate Institute Elbridge, Onondaga, and at Williams College. His profession is lawyer. He was re-elected to the 60th Congress



with a majority of 12,965 votes over W. W. Brocklin, democrat, who received 17,385 votes, against 690 for C. J. Baker socialist and 1035 for Geo. Cockran, prohibitionist.

#### HON. SERENO ELISHA PAYNE.

Republican born at Cuba, Allegheny Co., N. Y., in 1857. After re-



HON. SERENO E. PAYNE.

ceiving an academic education, filled the position of superintendent of the schools of Salamanca from 1877-1882; became lawyer in 1881, but is engaged principally in the banking and oil business, having been president of Salamanca Trust Co. since 1891. In 1899 he entered Congress and has since been elected to the 57th, 58th and 59th Congresses, being re-elected to the 60th Congress with 25,468 votes.

#### HON. CHARLES QUINCEY TIRRELL.

Republican, of Natick, Mass. Born in Sharon, Mass., in 1844, and graduated at the age of 22 from Dartmouth college, he was admitted to the bar at Boston in 1870, where he has practiced since. In 1872 he was elected to the general court of Massachusetts, from Weymouth, and from the 4th

Middlesex District to the Senate in 1881 and '82 for 2 terms. An Odd fellow, he is now past grandmaster of that lodge, and interested in several business enterprises, besides his extensive law practice. In 1888 he was a Presidential Elector, and found himself elected to the 57th, 58th and 59th Congress and to the 60th, then having no democratic competitor.



HON. CHAS. Q. TIRRELL.

#### HON. JAMES ELI WATSON.

Republican, of Rushville, Ind. Born at Winchester, Randolph county, in 1864. He graduated from Winchester High school in 1881, and entered De Pauw University, where he studied till 1885, then taking up law in his home town at the offices of Watson & Engle. Since his admission to the bar in 1886 he has practiced law. Prominent in his town, he was a grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and president of the State Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which office he was elected in 1892 and '93. In 1893 he moved to Rushville. His political career begins in 1892 with his nomination for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Since he has contested for the nomination for secre-

tary of state in 1894 and he was 2nd on a list of strong candidates before the convention. In 1904 he was temporary and permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention. He is a trustee of the State University and of Moore's Hill College. He entered

that State also; here, as in Kentucky, he was called on to be a representative in the legislature, the Sixth senatorial district having by a large majority sent him, the first Republican senator, to represent it



HON. JAMES E. WATSON.

the 54th Congress, being elected over the veteran Wm. S. Holman, and has since been in the 56th, 57th, 58th and 60th Congresses.

HON. JAMES A. HUGHES.

Hon. James Anthony Hughes, Republican, of Huntington, West Virginia, was born in Corunna, Ontario, Feb. 21, 1861; in July, 1873, moved with his parents to Ashland, Ky., where he entered on a business career; was elected to represent the counties of Boyd and Lawrence in the legislature of Kentucky for the years 1887-1888; the bulk of his business interest having drifted to the adjoining State of West Virginia, necessitated the removal of his residence to



HON. JAMES A. HUGHES

in the term of 1894-1898; has always been an active and interested Republican, identifying himself with all the movements and aspirations of his party; was elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress by the largest Republican vote ever given in the Fourth district (the majority being 3,784), and to the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses, and re-elected to the Sixtieth Congress, receiving 22,395 votes, to 15,971 for J. S. Miller, Democrat, 137 for Asa Banenger, Socialist, and 337 for B. F. Morris, Socialist.

Hard work, long continued, is the condition of success. But successful work is never done until the labor is forgotten and the outcome is spontaneous.



HON. ALBERT E. PILLSBURY.

We have pleasure in presenting here, a portrait of the Honorable Albert E. Pillsbury, of Boston, one of Massachusetts' greatest lawyers and one of the true and tried friends of the Negro race, and who evinces profound interest in the attitude assumed by some of our race leaders in various parts of the country in the present political contest. Mr. Pillsbury has unselfishly espoused the cause of

human rights throughout his brilliant public career and in the forthcoming political contest, he is desirous of seeing the Negro's strength fully tested. Mr. Pillsbury is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a man of profound learning and great intellect. Whatever position he assumes on public questions, is the result of careful study and investigation. His leadership, therefore, as well as his counsel is safe.



CHURCH IN WHICH THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE A. M. E. CONNECTION IS BEING HELD AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

#### THE A. M. E. CHURCH.

##### Church Statistics.

The following are the statistics for the year 1906: Bishops, 12; general officers, 10; presiding elders, 320; traveling elders, 3,306; traveling deacons, 1,109; licentiate, 1,257; superannuated preachers, 203; local elders, 229; local deacons, 624; local preachers, 8,377; exhorters, 6,018; probationers, 106,273; lay members, 800,590; total adherents, including our congregations, approximately 2,000,000. Total support and traveling expenses of the ministry, received during the year, \$1,146,858. Total amount of money raised for all purposes for the year, \$2,738,761.06. Number of annual conferences, 68.

The church departments are as follows: Educational, publication, missionary, Sunday school, financial, preachers' aid, church extension, and Allen Endeavor; besides her numerous schools and colleges.

It has been said that two persons may meet on the steps of a temple and for a moment be on the same level, but there is a vast difference between the one who is going up and the one who is coming down.

They who intentionally overwork, underfeed, and underpay children are brutes and villains. But, within proper limits, useful work is as wholesome for children, and as interesting, as play.

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## Editorial Reflections

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Negro voters throughout the country owe it to themselves to avoid dividing up into factions in the forthcoming contest. By so dividing, they will dissipate their political strength, jeopardize their best interests, lend encouragement and strength to the Democratic party, and serve those politicians only who expect gain by fishing in troubled waters.—CHARLES ALEXANDER, Editor and Publisher.

Dr. W. D. Chappelle, Secretary and treasurer of the Sunday School Union of the A. M. E. church at Nashville, Tenn., deserves special credit and commendation for the beautiful souvenir number of the Sunday School Monitor, for April 17, 1908.

It is our pleasure to congratulate Honorable John Mitchell, Jr., president Mechanics Savings Bank of Richmond, Virginia, on the splendid showing made by this institution since its organization. The special souvenir before us is one of beauty and deep interest.

Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute has been invited by the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to deliver one of its principal addresses during the sessions of the General Conference; the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church has, also, extended him an invitation to speak before it and arrangements have been made to speak at Norfolk before the African Methodist Episcopal General Conference on Friday, May 15th and before the African Methodist Zion General Conference on Monday, May 18th. He is al-

so in receipt of an invitation from the officers of the National Baptist Convention to deliver an address before it at Lexington, Kentucky, in September.

### THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL.

It is an indisputable fact, evident from the utterings of the press in many different parts of the country, that uncertainty prevails in the Republican ranks as to the result of the coming elections. From statistics gathered in districts both North and South, it is learned that upon the Negro vote in these districts the issue is depending. In many instances the number of Negro-voters far exceeds the number of votes which constituted the majority in past elections; which means of course, that were the Negro voters to desert the ranks of the Republicans at the polls, Republican candidates would find victory improbable, not to say impossible.

As an illustration, the following facts and figures cannot but convince:

In Ohio, Keifer's majority two years ago was 2277 votes—the number of Colored voters in his district being 2923. Douglas won out in his district by a scant 320, while the Negro-voters cast 1758 ballots. In Indiana districts identical conditions prevail—the Republican candidates, Chaney and Holliday won by less than one thousand votes each, whereas in Chaney's district the Negro voters numbered three times his majority. In Holliday's district there were twice as many as the number by which he scored victory. A third member, Gilham, won the race with 350, and counted 140 Colored voters among his constituents.

In the late Brick's and Overstreet's districts both, the Negro vote is several times stronger than the majority with which either of these gentlemen was elected.

In Illinois: The majority in Chapman's district was 827 against a Negro voting power of 1408. Graff's district contains 817 Negro voters, and his seat was procured for him by a majority of but 223, while McGavin of Chicago, coming from a very strong Negro district, won by but 85 votes.

There is no end of examples like these. And these figures do talk. The Representatives Kennedy and Dawson were elected by small majorities. Were the Negro vote to shift to their opponents, their's would be a sure defeat with a minority as great as was their majority two years ago. This much for Iowa.

In Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, New Jersey, the situation is similar. The victory depended and depends yet upon the Negro-vote. Representatives Scott, James, Bennett and Langley, Ellis, Jackson, Mud and Pearre, and Wood and Fowler, and Hubbard and others, all representatives of districts in the states above named, virtually owe their election to the Negro.

But it is only as a UNIT that the Negro can exercise this power. It is only with the weight of his entire bulk that he can turn the scale. Once scattered, his decisive influence is gone. The thrifty agitators, demagogues and penny politicians will each have their picking from the fragments into which the powerful body is broken. And such people will use these fragments to gain their various small ends, while the Negro's great purpose remains as distant as before.

Thus far, loyal to tradition, true to party spirit, the Negro with the mass of his voting power has sustained the Republicans, finding in them the embodiment of his principle, with them the furtherance of his aims. It is under this policy that he has made the great progress, which has raised him step by step, since opportunity has been given him, a scant fifty years ago. Now this loyal support of the party appears to have been jeopardized; dissent is rife among the Negro voters, and agitators strive to further incite contempt, discord, hatred and apostasy from the time-honored, time-proven policy.

And for what reason? And to what purpose? The answer to the first question is indeed well known: The Brownsville incident has been rightly called a grave injustice; and to submit to an injustice silently, without protest, is a serious fault, as great a crime morally, as to commit the act itself. Protest there should be, but it must come unanimously, from all, for all. Where the Negro is set apart, without regard to individual worthiness, as one man—there let him fight for his rights, conquer the obstacles in his way, as one man. There is much cause for bitterness in discrimination—but does it not also cause the fostering of responsibility, self-assertion, independence? Forward we must. And cling to apron-strings we can no longer, without enduring humiliation. If the way be made difficult by discrimination, do not dissent about the manner of smoothing the way. Dissent, the splitting up in factions, benefits least of all the Negro.

Where difficulties arise in the path of progress it is but ill practice to stop before them, and loftily ponder the fatality of impediment. This world cannot be made an ideal world at a stroke, by mere idealizing. Nor so by vituperation against obstacles and their causes. The obstacle is there; that ends the matter. To progress, the hindrance must be overcome.

If it is true that the Negro's progress has been impeded by discrimination, then let him regard it as any accident, any fatality should be regarded by a strong race. If a resourceful, wide-awake, energetic individual meets with adversity—if his house is set on fire, if his ships sink, if his bank breaks—he makes the best of it, he does not waste his strength in scolding the culprit who fired his house, or the crew that sank his ship, or the financiers that broke his bank—he continues to progress along the channels left open to him.

What does it matter after all, whether the obstacle is placed in our way by fate or through human injustice. Either is "a visitation of God." The first thought should be, to get over the obstacle. And then, we may think. But it spares us from much bitterness

to recognize destiny behind the human action, which checks us on our way, however much it appears to be the outcome of the human mind deciding in the struggle, where the right of the stronger prevails.

And there is left open a way towards the fullest accomplishment of the Negro's purpose. Be it choked with hindrances, it remains the WAY. And it must be followed. That way leads by the polls. And to smooth that way the Negro must unite, remain united, all the more so now, that the fullest power of his united numbers should make itself felt, where an effort is made to give him justice.

This brings us back to the Brownsville question: There have been introduced two bills, the Warner and Foraker bills. They look very much alike, like twins, but as is usually the case, they differ altogether in character. The Warner bill pre-supposes guilt of the charges made in every applicant for reinstatement. This pre-supposition is most hideously against any human conception of right, of justice, of square dealing—and incidentally it is unconstitutional. Laboring under this "presupposition" of his guilt the applicant is to satisfy the president of his innocence. This leaves it to the president, who is the perpetrator of the injustice, to amend the injustice—giving him the chance as it were, to magnanimously make good.

The Foraker bill on the contrary proposes to reinstate any applicant upon his oath of innocence, in the absence, of course, of any incriminating evidence against him. Should, however, at any future time such evidence be secured, then the reinstated soldier shall yet meet his punishment. But the vital difference between the bills lies here; the Foraker bill proposes not only to reinstate applicants with reimbursement for pay lost, but also to correct the soldiers' record, and return him to the rank he lost. Especially the record question is important. A soldier's record is his pride and pedigree, and no undeserved blot should sully it. And where a blot has been made in misapprehension, there it should be obliterated. For all these points the Warner

bill makes no provision. It is a compromise between the two causes.

There should be no compromise—justice should be done. But how shall a bill be passed if discord, ruptures and disunity estranges the Negro from the champions of his cause? How shall a bill be passed if discord robs from the ranks of its supporters, members that depend for re-election on the Negro voters. That the strength of these voters is recognized is evident by the anxiety shown about the shifting of their allegiance. Is it wise to trifle away this power in petty strife? Is it wise to shift an allegiance that has been beneficial to the Negro's development for many years? To renounce a policy that has inaugurated the rise of the Negro from nothing to the height of his present attainments? What after all has happened to this policy, that the Negro should renounce it? The one rash action of the president has not changed the party principle. Though that one rash action of an impulsive choleric man—a man who is notorious for acting on the spur of the moment—may be criticised, denounced, vilified—this man and the party principle are not indissolubly wedded. The error in judgment of this one man, should not incite strife among the Negroes and shatter the power with which they should seek to obtain redress for the consequences of that error, as it now apparently does shatter it, by breeding, directly or indirectly, bitterness and discord, thus disintegrating a mighty body that has made its power felt.

By breaking in factions the Negro will only benefit those whose aim it is to fish in troubled waters.

#### COLORED MEN'S REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF MASS.

The Colored Men's Republican League of Massachusetts is one of the strongest organizations of the kind in existence. While organized but a year ago, its usefulness during the campaign of 1907 has been acknowledged by the chief executive of the state as well as other officers. In the political platform, a resolve was inserted substantially as it came from



the League's Committee and all because of the influence of the men composing the organization.

The first annual dinner given by the League at the Hotel Langham was a brilliant occasion. In the campaign just ended for delegates to the National Convention, the League has arisen with honor and strong commendation for its consistent action. League members fought for unimpaired and unpurged delegates to the National Convention and the result of the resolutions adopted by the Convention was favorable to the League's attitude.

The loyalty of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Col. Doty, to the interests of the League is demonstrated by his jeopardizing his own candidacy as a District Delegate, in submitting his own personal choice for Alternate at Large, to be eliminated in an effort to save our President, Charles W. M. Williams, Esq.

The unmanly and unwarranted attack upon Mr. Williams' relation to the Republican Party in the convention established the fact that an unyielding manhood in the interests of the race, is a far more worthy asset to be desired even in political circles than a willing subserviency to principle prompted by selfish motives, and has done more to maintain the honor and dignity of the League in the respect of all who were present than would have been his election, if bought at so great a sacrifice to all that the organization had declared and stood for throughout the Campaign.

The present year is fraught with interest to the race, and to conserve its best and noblest service, should be the will and pleasure of this League.

At the last meeting of the League the following resolutions were adopted:

The colored men's republican league of Massachusetts, in annual meeting assembled, reaffirms its republicanism and pledges its allegiance and support to the vital principles of the party in the future as in the past.

Concerning the candidates, however, who presently aspire to lead it in the coming contest for the presidency of the United States, we desire in par-

ticular to place ourselves on record as emphatically and unalterably opposed to the nomination of the Hon. William Howard Taft of Ohio by the National republican convention to be held at Chicago on June 16, 1908.

We praise that spirit of fair play, of justice, of equality before the law, which actuated the senior senator from Ohio, the Hon. Joseph Beason Foraker, to come forward at a crucial period in defense of the discharged soldiers of the 25th United States infantry. But more than all, we commend him to the delegates of the national convention, whether North or South, East or West, by reason of his record as a citizen, as a soldier, and a statesman, who, tried by all the tests of fitness, has met every condition whether of private life or public duty.

We consider him to-day as an extreme exponent of American ideas along the line of a safe, sane and progressive policy for the republic, as the supreme product of an Americanism that knows no law but justice, and acknowledges no creed but virtue, and we pledge him our support, and urge his selection by the convention, not because he defended a Negro, but because he has proven himself a man.

#### SENATOR FORAKER'S SPEECH.

Who are these men that it should be even suggested that they should be treated worse than common criminals?

Does it matter indeed who they are? Does it matter indeed that they are men at all? Does not the entire controversy resolve itself into the one vital, horrible question: Shall outrage be done to justice? It has been done! It bids fair to be done again.

In the speech presenting his bill to the senate, Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, has given an exhaustive review of the Brownsville Episode, and commented upon the different phases of the investigations and their purport to the issue. His words are so complete, concise and clear that nothing else need be said, can be said in fact. Whosoever wishes to see, wants to



see, wills to see cannot but realize, that the dismissal of the soldiers was an ill-advised, untimely, rash act, the consequences of which were not for one moment considered, the right to do which was an arrogant assumption of power, questionable from its source to its execution.

If a schoolmaster, writing on the blackboard were hit by a ball, and turning around to locate a culprit were to find his entire class absorbed in study;—if he were to receive no answer to his inquiry as to the identity of the culprit, and exasperated by his failure to find the guilty one, were he to punish the entire class—that would be in substance what has happened in the Brownsville Case.

An outrage occurred, the blame of which was laid to certain companies of soldiers. It is comprehensible that an excitable man, strongly imbued with a spectacular sense of honor, would lose all control of himself in denouncing the black deed, and devising schemes to punish the culprit. An almost hysterical desire to clear the army from a blot, and warn it from eventual repetition of such outrage by an exemplary punishment, can easily be supposed in a man as Mr. Roosevelt, even to the extent of excluding any thought of the innocence of the suspected parties to possibly drive away the rooted preconception of their guilt.

He at once acted upon the suggestion of Gen'l Garlington to announce an ultimatum: Unless some one disclose the guilty parties, let the entire battalion be discharged. The elements of bluff are in this action. It was supposed that those soldiers who had most to lose by discharge without honor, the older and least hot-headed ones, would now come to the front. They did not. There were two reasons. Either they were innocent (the more probable reason) or they persisted in their plot of silence. Of course, consistent with previous acts the latter cause only was considered. There is again the element of bluff; bluffing it out before the world now.

It is evident from Mr. Foraker's logical speech that the evidence

first thought to be incriminating, has proved to be exonerating. In his bill, made after his sane consideration of the facts, and based upon the only true principle of justice, he in essence radically opposes the Warner bill. In this Warner bill is given the opportunity to Mr. Roosevelt to cling to this element of bluff. It requires that members, who wish to make application to re-enlist, must do so in writing and that the application must be accompanied by such evidence, also in writing, "as the applicant may desire to submit to show that he was neither implicated in the raid on Brownsville, Tex., on the night of Aug. 13, '06, nor withheld any evidence that might lead to the discovery of the perpetrators thereof!"

It is possible for a man to show that he was not implicated in a raid. But how in the world a human being can prove that he has not withheld a thing which he has sworn not to have, is more than mere brains can fathom. Apart from that, as Mr. Foraker shows, it is unlawful, unconstitutional, against every common usage and principle, to let a judge accuse a man, and demand the proof of his innocence from him. It is against reason. Proof of guilt should turn the judge's belief in the man's innocence to conviction of his guilt.

And in addition to this Mr. Warner would have as judge a man as prejudiced in this affair as Mr. Roosevelt has proved to be.

Apart from any consideration for the victims of the unjust dismissal—to return to the opening sentences of this article: Justice has been outraged. That and only that should be potent enough a factor to end the controversy. It is the fundamental thought of Mr. Foraker's argument—and it does not enter for one moment into Mr. Warner's proposition.

And that the outrage bids fair to be committed again!—That too Mr. Foraker points out; that too would be the case if the Warner bill did pass. Mr. Warner gives the power to readmit the men to the army to the President. It means that they will be placed before a hostile judge.

Wherever in history has been heard of such an action? The jury which is to decide the case of any common criminal is picked with the utmost care. The common criminal may influence the choice of its members. The greatest precaution is taken to admit to the jury box only men who have formed no opinion of the case to be tried, who have no prejudice.

And should the Brownsville men, then, be sent before a prejudiced judge? Indeed, who are these men that it should be even suggested that they should be treated worse than common criminals?

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#### THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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##### Mr. Foraker's Brownsville Speech

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We may well suppose that Mr. Foraker made a speech in the senate yesterday impressive alike to those upon the floor of the chamber and to those who crowded its galleries. His cause is one which appeals mightily to the higher sentiments of the human heart—a cause of dealing justly with an oppressed and despised race. He has from the beginning given close attention to the case of the president's dishonorable discharge of the battalion of Negro soldiers for alleged complicity in the shooting up of the town of Brownsville, Tex. He is fortified by the fact that a rigid and repeated investigation of the affair has failed to produce a single bit of evidence conclusive against any of the Negro soldiers; and by the further fact that extended probing has so far tended to raise a strong presumption of innocence on behalf of the accused. He battles, moreover, against an unreasoning and merciless prejudice which would put down these soldiers and keep them down simply by virtue of their race and color.

In such a position and for such a cause even the speechless might be-

come possessed with the power of eloquence, and how much more so the gifted senator from Ohio. And especially crushing must have been his arraignment of the proposal to let the discharged men back into the army as the judge who has already and repeatedly judged them, and given judgment against them without an adequate trial or any trial at all, shall decide as to the innocence of each individual applicant. We would not require the vilest horse thief or the most dangerous burglar or the bloodiest murderer, he said, to prove his innocence or submit to trial before a judge who had in any way expressed an opinion that the defendant was guilty, and yet this is what is proposed for these Negro soldiers upon whom a most searching investigation has failed to fasten guilt. And what is to be said of a judge who would consent to sit at such a trial after he had repeatedly and publicly expressed a belief in the guilt of the accused?

But more ominous than the inherent power of Mr. Foraker's speech for the president or for Secretary Taft, as a candidate in the approaching political canvass are the surrounding manifestations attending its delivery. The Washington reports say that not since the last presidential inauguration has such a throng of people been seen in and about the capitol building. Hours before the senate session they began to arrive and after all had been admitted that the galleries would hold 2000 or more were turned away. The floor of the Senate chamber was also full of members, ex-members and representatives from the house—and it may readily be believed that this show of eager interest was decidedly something more than in compliment to the Ohio senator as a public speaker. Rather is reflected the strong hold which the Brownsville affair has taken upon the popular attention. There evidently prevails a widespread conviction that grave injustice has been done, and it may possibly be as true now of our northern people as it was 50 years ago that wrong and injustice shall not the more but rather the less be excused or condoned because inflicted upon a weak and defenseless race.

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## Great Book on Negro Masonry ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

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OFFICIAL HISTORY OF FREE-  
MASONRY AMONG THE COL-  
ORED PEOPLE IN NORTH  
AMERICA.

Tracing the growth of Masonry from 1717 down to the present day, bringing to light many interesting facts unknown to the great body of the Craft. Also giving an account of the introduction of Freemasonry into America, its origin and practice among Negroes, the establishment of Subordinate and Grand Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Commanderies, the Scottish Rite, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Ancient Rite of Memphis, with its ninety-seven degrees, to which is appended much general information tending to show the progress of the race in citizenship, business, education, wealth, with the names of prominent Americans who have become famous in the Craft and other walks of life.

By William H. Grimshaw.

Macey Publishing and Masonic Supply Co., 34 Park Row, New York; 392 pages, Price \$1.25. Can be ordered directly from the publishers or will be sent if price accompanies the order, by Charles Alexander, 714 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.

In a manner most able and thorough, Mr. Grimshaw gives us a detailed account of the establishment of Freemasonry among the Negroes in America, and traces its development and rapidly growing influence from the first years of its struggling existence to its assured status of the present day. Relating the history of the Universal brotherhood, it was naturally impossible to confine his narrative merely

to a statement of facts and incidents affecting the growth of the fraternity among the Colored race only, and consequently the book abounds with valuable data concerning the original dispensations, grants and charters given by the Mother Lodge in England to both the European and Negro settlers in the colonies, and the branches which subsequently were organized in all the different states.

It is perhaps startling to learn that the principal, the first, the authentic dispensations, confirmed as such by the Mother Lodge in England, granting the establishment of lodges in accordance with the laws and rites of Freemasonry, were given to the Americans at a time when the national feeling was one of mutual hatred, and when the cry for war was in the air. But it shows the more the spirit of brotherhood, the beauty and truth of the universal principle, and the fraternity's loyal and magnificent allegiance thereto, which is the cornerstone of Freemasonry. As is so emphatically dwelt upon by Mr. Grimshaw, there is among Freemasons, no question of national antagonism, racial hatred, contempt of color or of creed. And justly the author calls this feature of Masonry, "one of its grandest characteristics." Indeed the phrase, "Meet upon the level, and part upon the square" becomes a living thought, a ruling power.

Mr. Grimshaw in dilating upon the reasons which make possible this dwelling in unity, unaffected by the world's strife, gives as one of them the secrecy maintained by the brothers concerning the affairs of their lodge. This secrecy, he continues, "produces a family feeling, and creates a unity, harmony and strength which could not be obtained in any other way." This, together with the fact that the brotherhood does not engage in proselyting, canvassing or propaganda has saved it from schisms, which history has proven to be inevitable in

every organization aggressively intent upon increase.

The history of Freemasonry, as given by Mr. Grimshaw, dates back to the earliest phases of human existence. The symbolism—which after all is the only true expression of Faith or doctrine—is derived from the mechanical pursuit, whose first stupendous achievement was the completion of King Solomon's temple. The aim of the fraternity is the teaching and practice of truth, of charity, of equality to all men, of harmony with God, whence all emanates, and whither all returns—regardless of creed or denomination, requiring only the essential qualities of truth, honor, goodness and honesty. Under this principle it has been possible to unite factions and “conciliate persons that otherwise must have remained at a perpetual distance.”

From the data given by Mr. Grimshaw, it is evident that the African lodge of Boston organized by Prince Hall, whose biography the author gives with such just reverence and enthusiasm, was one of the first, if not the first genuine lodge of Freemasons in America. The proofs of this fact are unshakeable, however often spite, racial prejudice and vanity may have sought to dispute it. There is no denying the fact that even in Freemasonry

the Negro has met with discrimination. That the data shows. How it can be reconciled to the principle which governs the fraternity, how it can be justified, in the light of Universal Brotherhood, in the spirit of Equality before the Master Architect, is the concern of those untrue, bigoted and fanatic persons, who have stooped to the act. It is but a sign of their human frailty superinduced by hereditary influence. Hereditary influence, because it is clearly proven that these fanatics are men whose traditional regard of the Negro as an inferior, as a chattel, had not yet been effaced by the consciousness, that he had attained finally and justly, the standing of a freeman. And that this discrimination is merely forthcoming from traditional, ultra-conservative considerations is all the more clearly established by the fact, that such persons whose traditions did not imply contempt for color were ever ready to meet the Negro “on the level and part (with him) on the square.” We refer, for instance to the speech of Grand Master Webb, quoted by the author on page 226 and to many other instances cleverly cited by him.

Honor be his for his work, for the reverence to the high principle which he made manifest in his book, for the correctness and impartiality of his exhaustive research.

## Poems of Many Countries ❁ ❁

BY PERRY MARSHALL

### Afghanistan-Baluchistan.

Are two sisters nigh the ocean,  
‘Mong high mountains dwells the former  
Plains and mountains nigh each other,  
Where wild olives, pears and peaches,  
With most other fruits of Europe,  
Grow to feed the nomad races,  
Who love cruelty and murder,  
Anarchy more than a master.  
Fiery heat and severe winter,

Burning sands in Baluchistan,  
Barren is it spite of rivers,  
Briefly used for irrigation,  
Ere they dry up to the bottom.  
Many wives have these wild nomads,  
And for food the milk of camels,  
And their flesh, as also other  
Animals wild or domestic,  
Thus they live and serve the Mahomet.

## JAPAN.

Mount Fujisan aloft above thee,  
Twelve thousand feet above sea level,  
Five hundred feet in depth its crater,  
And when the earthquake shook the  
cities,  
The people prayed the god of earth-  
quakes,  
The god who dwelt upon this moun-  
tain,  
Upon this cone that rose to heaven,  
And it is said, he sometimes heard  
them.

Lake Biwa in a charming landscape,  
Oft reawakens love's adoring,  
A worship of delightful beauty.

In early days were many deities,  
Japan their only place of dwelling,  
Mikados were his children ruling,  
By his divinest favor ordered,  
And hence their power for oppres-  
sion,

When they had cleared themselves  
from factions,  
These military factions mounted,  
On horses fleet of foot and foaming,  
Were real rulers of the kingdom,  
They keeping the mikado prisoner,  
While ruling with a rod of iron,  
Until these mighty warrior nobles  
Had lost control of their mikados.

The people long time in seclusion.  
A long time dwelt beneath oppression,  
Oppression of the king and nobles,  
And starvation in the country  
Too often fed upon the people.

The word of Buddha taught them  
truly,

That they be kind to every creature,  
To every sentient living being,  
The golden rule he kindly taught them,  
Five hundred years before our era  
Did he proclaim its word in India,  
From whence it traveled to this peo-  
ple.

But his religion sweet and gentle,  
Became ere long too much corrupted,  
Like our religion 'mong the Romans,  
Where offerings instead of mercy  
And rites and forms instead of right-  
ness,  
Commanding bishops 'stead of ser-  
vants,

Usurped the place of pure religion,  
Consisting in the love of others,  
The truest life of all religions.

When Perry, once our commodore,  
Demanded open gates among them,  
Trade then began and brain was quick-  
ened,

The government went on improving,  
New education swept the olden  
Away with many superstitions,  
Although it took to them some others,  
From which they sometime will be  
riden.

Japan is islanded like England,  
Like England will lead neighbor na-  
tions

In their hard struggle for their free-  
dom,  
And struggle for their higher knowl-  
edge.

## LUZON.

It is a land whereon the earthquake  
trembles,

Where mountain sides support the  
bending skies;

The typhoon here with bated breath  
dissembles,

From muttering clouds the un-  
chained lightning flies,

And in this land the gray volcano  
slumbers,

Or rests he longer in profounder  
sleeps;

The nightly winds moan in their sob-  
bing numbers,

While Scorpion his silent vigils  
keeps.

The Southern Cross, a kite-shaped con-  
stellation,

Whose stars in fancy's eyes alone  
are crossed;

Hangs o'er the isles of Nature's fed-  
eration,

Where pure religion oft in forms is  
lost.

The zephyr fain would woo the bil-  
lowed ocean,

To yield its terrors, and awhile be  
still;

'Neath beauty's sky to cease its cease-  
less motion,  
To hear the voice of peace and heed  
its will.

The dated palm delighteth in these  
islands,  
With fig and olive, and the orange  
grove;  
And mighty forests clothe the verdant  
highlands  
Where buffalo and deer in safety  
rove.

The earth in endless mineral wealth  
abounding,  
The soil glad heeds the call of  
sun and rain;  
All Nature smiles—or laughter's loud  
resounding  
Is echoed o'er the flooded field and  
plain.

Wise men believe this was the human  
birthplace,  
The Eden of the eastern legends  
old;  
The white macacus long before our  
earth race  
Abode in these arboreal dwellings  
bold.

Here Song abides in shelter's sweet  
seclusion,  
Where Beauty warbles in the red-  
dening morn;  
Though tempest terrors timely make  
intrusion,  
And Desolation leaves a track for-  
lorn.

Upon this land of lakes and swollen  
rivers,  
Gray-visaged Centuries look sagely  
down,  
And see a people to whom Song de-  
livers  
The brightest jewels of her lovely  
crown.

But when the fleet of Portuguese Ma-  
gellan,  
First touched these shores in fifteen-  
twenty-one;  
Baptized King Karlos and his queenly  
Helen,

The Spanish conquest was in blood  
begun.

Two thousand subjects in one day  
converted,  
Magellan sought to seize another  
isle;  
And show his converts Christian  
Spain diverted,  
Or how she fought a helpless foe  
the while.

And so he left his allies nigh him  
floating,  
While he led on his two and forty  
men;  
Beneath the night they went in glory  
gloating,  
To kill and conquer was men's  
glory then.

But when the morning gazed upon the  
ocean,  
And saw Magellan in his mad de-  
sign,  
Matua warriors in their wild commo-  
tion,  
Hewed him to death ere he could  
reach the brine.

This is the type of Spain's unwise  
dominion,  
Religion ruled, and 'neath its cloak  
a sword,  
That fain would stab for courage or  
opinion,  
While perfidy sat on her lips and  
word.

She, ruling where her strange religion  
helped her,  
All other where the native folks  
were free;  
When in their haunts she sought them  
there they scalped her,  
Or sent her butchers flying to the  
sea.

Often conquered they, yet were they con-  
quered never,  
In constant war for near four hun-  
dred years;  
For liberty they struggled on forever,  
Here courage tolls in sweat and  
blood and tears.



## LUZON.

(Part Second.)

The crime of crimes, let every nation  
know it,

'Gainst him who wore the learning  
of the schools

Of Spain and France, historian and  
poet,

Their greatest writer shot by Span-  
ish tools.

Rizal by name, a doctor great in  
learning,

Essayist, novelist, a pure and noble  
man;

Luzon to him in every heart is turn-  
ing,

This patriot to slay, the Spaniard's  
plan.

Condemned to die, his bride prays by  
the grating;

All night she kneels before the pri-  
son door;

At dawn the soldiers led him, they  
were waiting

The man to slay, where they had  
slain before.

His hands the officers had bound be-  
hind him,

And "Where do you prefer the  
shot?" one said,

"The heart," he answered, but "Not  
so," they mind him,

"But in the back,"—next moment  
he was dead.

The night before his death he wrote  
a poem,

While waiting in the prison's dismal  
cell;

"Last Thoughts," he wrote, for all  
who e'er may know him,

In English words these thoughts I'll  
try to tell.

"Farewell! my country, sun-beloved  
region,

Pearl of the Orient, our Eden lost!

For thee I'd give my life though it  
were legion,

And if full rosy joy were in the  
cost.

"Without regret men die in Battle's  
quarrel,

Surroundings matter not when pa-  
triot's die;

Or field or scaffold, cypress or the  
laurel,

The martyr may not ask his coun-  
try why.

"I die while watching here the flush-  
ing heaven,

Announce through Darkness' veil  
the dawning day;

Should it need purple tints my blood  
be given,

I gladly shed, to gild the new born  
ray.

"My boyish dreams in youth and vigor  
ever

Saw thee, the jewel of the Orient  
sea;

Thy dark eyes dry, thy frownless vis-  
age never,

With dark dishonor stained once to  
be.

"Dream of my life! desire yet more la-  
borious!

Now shouts the soul that soon is to  
depart;

To fall to give thee flight is truly  
glorious,

I die to sleep eternal in thy heart.

"And shouldst thou find some day a  
lonesome flower

In humble bloom upon my silent  
grave;

Unto thy lips then press it for that  
hour,

And let me feel thy breath, still  
warm to save.

"May yon soft moon in silence long  
watch o'er me,

Let dawn in splendor spread reful-  
gent light;

Ye winds, bemoan in solemn murmurs  
for me,

Ye birds above me sing of peace at  
night.

"Thou burning sun evaporate the dew-  
drops,

And spread through space the notes  
of all my song;

A friendly being, mourn me when the  
view drops



Before thine eyes;—pray thou in  
evenings long.

“Pray ye for all who die in Pain’s dis-  
honor,

The tortured, mothers who in sil-  
ence grieve,

The widow with the withered wreath  
upon her,

The orphan whom grim Torture  
nath bereaved.

“And when dark shades of night en-  
fold the crosses,

The dead alone are left to watch  
the night;

Do not disturb their rest, though  
memory tosses

The zither sounds—thy country  
sings for light.

“And when my grave has ceased to be  
remembered,

Is marked by neither cross nor fall-  
en stones;

May ploughmen scatter all my dust  
dismembered,

And to the soil give back my crumb-  
ling bones.

“Thou mayest then into oblivion cast  
me,

Thine atmosphere, and space, and  
dales I’ll cross;

Aroma, color, song and sigh that  
passed me,

Shall yet repeat the faith they  
count as loss.

“Grief of my grief! my country! I  
adore thee!

Thou idolized, hear thou my last  
farewell;

My Philippines! my all, my loves be-  
fore thee

I go;—no executioners there dwell.

“I go where dwell no foreign foe op-  
pressors,

Nor clank the cruel chains of Tor-  
ture’s slaves;

Where faith is life, nor death to its  
possessors,

Where captives are not tortured to  
their graves.

“Farewell! my fathers and beloved  
brothers!

Friends of my infancy’s last happy  
home;

Give thanks that I can rest, ye weep-  
ing mothers,

Farewell, sweet stranger, friend, my  
joy—I roam.”

### LUZON.

#### PART THIRD.

But soon the Spanish rule was in the  
islands broken,

Though thousands languished exiled  
or in jail,

Decree against Spain’s robberies had  
spoken,

And execution should not long pre-  
vail.

Filipinos were gaining every whither,  
And Bigotry would gladly flee, for  
Spain

Grey Despotism, too, would fly him  
thither,

And Hope sang on the myrtle tree  
again.

The Spanish ships America awakened,  
And when they saw, they hid them  
in the sea;

Manila Bay by Liberty was taken,  
And Freedom waved her banner o’er  
the free.

Manila’s Son, a man above all pur-  
chase,

Four hundred thousand dollars sacred  
held,

And by its aid the mauser bullet  
searches

The battlefields by Spaniards often  
shelled.

America glad joins him to her forces,  
To clear the land of foreigners’ mis-  
rule;

By sea and land pursue they conquer-  
ing courses.

Each in his rank and not the other’s  
tool.

Glad was the day of her emancipation,  
The executioner may now depart,  
America in sisterly relation

The islands clasp unto a joyous  
heart.

But soon, alas! another shadow falleth,  
The mighty nation saith "You must  
submit."

Benevolent assimilation calleth,  
In these strange words devoid of love  
or wit.

"Though fit to govern self we want to  
hold you.

A fitting place for our so strenuous  
life,

Our men want offices, and Spain has  
sold you,

Lay down your arms or be ye  
crushed in strife."

Thus said the mighty to the weak and  
suffering,

Who centuries of pain had gravely  
borne,

"Your verdant isles must make to us  
the offering,

Wealth here as there desires that you  
be shorn."

Then Arson plied the torch unto their  
dwellings,

And Violation oft their maidens  
seized,

Red handed Slaughter slew beyond my  
tellings,

Thus Freedom took the imperial dis-  
ease.

Manila's Son pursued among his high-  
lands,

A price is put upon his honest head  
And Freedom's navy scours the count-  
less islands,

When new born liberty lies nearly  
dead.

Alas! the crimes in Freedom's name  
committed,

When led by Greed and by the lust  
of Power—

America to Britain naught submitted,  
But now demands Submission's faded  
flower.

#### Two Coming Countries.

##### Corea and Manchuria.

Two countries by the peaceful sea,  
Japan sends o'er a courier,  
"Corea, abide you hence by me."

Her surface like a gale-swept ocean,  
In mountain billows upward thrown,

Some power hath stayed the strange  
commotion,  
And left a billowed land her own.

The Russian Bear roams o'er Man-  
churia,

Mongolian larks mock every song,  
Sweet as once sung in old Etruria,  
And laughing doves the pulse fields  
throng.

The iron engine seeks the sea coast,  
O'er mount and marsh it daily glides  
The Manchu mid the insect flea host,  
Amid the birds and beasts abides,  
The bear and tiger there wild roam,  
Where wolves and panthers make  
their home.

#### Turkey.

Turkey whose cruelties rival the Ro-  
mans',

Rival atrocities, too, of the Spaniards,  
Harlot-like sits at the gates of the Bos-  
phorus,

In Luxury's chair called Constanti-  
nople,

Ruling with rigor a fair part of Eu-  
rope,

The fairest, may be, that basks in the  
tropics.

Easterly, too does she rule Asia Min-  
or,

Birth-place of Homer and many great  
Grecians,

Names of whom fall like a lustre on  
Europe.

Reading and writing, to study the Ko-  
ran,

Makes what the Turks call a full edu-  
cation.

Some would have wished that for our  
Hebrew Bible.

Tribes of the Turks came over to Eu-  
rope—

Nigh the tenth year of century thir-  
teen.

Feirce were the fights and most dread-  
ful the slaughter,

Many the wars with the neighboring  
people.

Mahomet their prophet had taught  
them of Allah,

Man much of war as the Hebrew Je-  
hovah.

Cruelly, literally they take the mean-  
ing,

Justify deeds of no justification,  
Justify wars that deserve condemna-  
tion.

### Africa.

Severed from Spain by the Strait of  
Gibraltar,  
Cut off from Asia by the Suez canal,  
Crossed near the midst by the zealous  
equator,  
Crossed in its breadth by the desert  
Sahara,  
Bounded by seas, and lagooned on its  
borders,  
Whence toward the skies, fast tower  
the mountains,  
Rich in its rains or all dried into des-  
erts;  
Off from the shore lines still sleep a  
few islands,  
Chiefest among them the great Mada-  
gascar.

Egypt the ancient, by the Nile river,  
Home of the first we call civilization—  
Thebes, the great Carthage renowned  
for her Hannibal—  
Southernmost regions renowned now  
by burghers,  
Men who descended from Holland's  
great farmers,  
Land of the Negro, Kaffir and Hot-  
tentot,  
Living by streams that drain the vast  
continent,  
Live by the lakes as large as our Erie,  
Live on the lowlands, or die of ma-  
laria.

Assal lake lies in a deep laid de-  
pression,  
Six hundred feet below the sea level,  
Having no outlet, and salt as the Dead  
Sea.

Light is the atmosphere in the high  
regions,—

Snow seldom falls save on the high  
mountains

Farthest removed from the fervent  
equator;

Whirlwinds arise with the sands of  
the desert.

Siroccos sweep over the sands of the  
Sahara,

Cross the fair regions with swift dev-  
astation.

Ostrich, giraffe, and the great drome-  
dary,

Somewhat alike, though the former  
wears feathers,  
Roam o'er the plains, and dare the  
sand desert.

Lion and leopard, the tiger and pan-  
ther,

Pounce on the antelope, quabba and  
zebra;

Forest and lake-land have partridge  
and water fowl,

Crocodiles dwell in the lakes and riv-  
ers—

Moors in Morocco are much like the  
Spaniards,

Each is as cruel as was the old Ro-  
man.

East did long deal with the blacks on  
the Slave coast,

Stealing their strongest to sell into  
slavery;

Wealth was too weary to live by its  
own work.



IRA T. BRYANT.

Candidate for Secretary Sunday School  
Union.

Mr. Ira T. Bryant is one of the  
most capable printers in this country.  
He is now at Norfolk, attending the  
General Conference of the A. M. E.  
Church, and is a candidate for the  
position of Secretary of the Sunday-  
school Union at Nashville, Tenn.  
We feel quite certain that if Mr.  
Bryant is elected to this responsible  
posiition, he will develop a business  
that will reflect great credit upon the  
entire race. He is a good business  
man as well as a first-class printer.

# THE BLACK BATTALION

BY HON. JOSEPH B. FORAKER

We make this Special Offering of Senator Foraker's Speech because of its vital interest to lovers of Justice.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

Mr. President, before discussing the proposed legislation I desire to review and analyze the testimony that has been taken before the committee on military affairs.

The resolution under which the investigation was had precluded the committee from considering the question of the authority of the president to make the order under which the troops were discharged without honor, and confined the committee to an investigation of the facts and a report of the same to the senate.

The committee observed this direction. While this direction probably does not preclude me from discussing the constitutional right and power of the president to make such an order, yet I have fully discussed that subject on other occasions, and do not for that reason care to repeat that argument now. I shall confine myself, therefore, in what I have to say at this time, as the committee did, to the facts, and it will be my endeavor to show the effect of the facts that have been established by the testimony that has been taken.

Before entering upon this labor, it may not be amiss to remark, in view of the many misstatements that have been made, that the purpose of this investigation has not been to embarrass the president or anybody else, nor has it been to make any capital of any kind, political or otherwise, against anybody or for anybody.

On the contrary, it has been solely to establish, if possible, who did the shooting at Brownsville on the night of August 13-14, 1906, and, if it should turn out that the shooting was done by any of the discharged soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, to identify, if possible, the particular individuals who were guilty of participating in such shooting, and to identify, also, if possible, any accessories either before or after the affray,

and to ascertain, also, whether or not in any event there has been any so-called "conspiracy of silence" on account of which the men, or any of them, have withheld any information of which they may be possessed in regard to such shooting affray; and this has been done with a view to giving effect in a practical way to the suggestions of the President himself, who, in his communications to congress on this subject, has stated in substance that if at any time it should appear that any of the men discharged were free from guilt with respect to the matter they might be exempted from the operations of the order of discharge without honor and be restored to any rights they may have lost on account thereof.

With this purpose in view, about 60 of the men discharged were called as witnesses, among them, in so far as they could be reached with subpoenas, the non-commissioned officers of the three companies, the men who were on guard duty that night, and every soldier with respect to whom there was the slightest cause to think he might have any knowledge that would be of any importance in establishing the purposes of the investigation.

The witnesses so called embraced, in so far as the committee were able to judge, all those non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the battalion who were in a situation to know, and who of necessity would have known, something of the facts of such a raid if the raiders were soldiers of the garrison.

The investigation has one unusual feature, in view of the character of it, that merits a word of explanation, and that is the fact that the men who were charged with guilt were first heard by the committee in their own defence, and then, after they had so testified, witnesses were called to show their guilt.

This grew out of the fact that the president acted, in making his order for the discharge of the men without honor, upon testimony submitted to him by the inspecting officers of the army.

This testimony consisted of unsworn statements made by citizens of Brownsville immediately after the

shooting affray occurred and by such statements as these inspecting officers felt warranted in making, based on their investigations at Brownsville and later at El Reno, to which post the battalion was removed a few days after the shooting occurred and at which post the battalion was stationed when the men were discharged.

This testimony and these official reports of the inspecting officers were thought to be, as a result of the discussion that occurred in the senate, insufficient to warrant the action that had been taken in discharging the men.

In consequence, the president directed Mr. Purdy, an assistant to the attorney-general, and Major Blockson to visit Brownsville and retake the testimony upon which his action had been based in the form of affidavits.

Attached to this testimony were a number of exhibits, such as bullets, that were said to have been cut out of the houses of Brownsville, into which they were fired on the night of the affray; exploded shells and a number of cartridges that were found in the streets at points where the shooting had occurred, and a bandoller which was picked up on the route over which the raiders passed.

In addition, some testimony was submitted of experts and ordnance officers supporting the conclusion that had been arrived at that soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry had done the firing.

This testimony was reviewed and submitted to the president by the secretary of war as conclusively establishing the guilt of the men.

The president transmitted this testimony to the senate, together with the report to him of the secretary of war, and announced in his message of transmittal that, in his opinion, the testimony showed beyond a reasonable doubt the guilt of the men.

When, therefore, the senate ordered the investigation, it was to give the men an opportunity to meet the case that had so been made against them. For that reason they were called first, and after they had testified in such numbers that every member of the committee was satisfied that to call additional witnesses from the soldiers was unnecessary in order to get all information that could be secured from that source, the taking of further testimony by the soldiers was suspended.

Thereupon, in order to again convict

the men of the crime with which they had been charged, the same witnesses who had twice before testified were recalled and examined and cross-examined at great length, before the committee together with other additional witnesses. After this testimony had been taken a number of officers of the battalion and some of the men were recalled in rebuttal.

So it is that in a most important case, involving in its various phases the charge of raiding, and the shooting up of the town, the commission of murder, assaults with intent to kill, perjury and conspiracy to withhold testimony to screen the guilty of crimes amounting to felonies, punished with imprisonment in the penitentiary, we have the unprecedented spectacle of the men charged being required to appear and prove their innocence, and then to be again, for a third time, subjected to the accusative testimony upon which the whole case against them does and must of necessity rest.

While it may be said that this does not alter the truth, yet it remains that it is a violation of the practice that has been observed since the beginning of the common law for the protection of those who were charged with crime, and a practice that has for the accused in all cases where crime is charged only that reasonable advantage of fully advising the accused before he enters upon his defence of what it is that he is accused and with what testimony in all its details it is sought to establish such accusation. I do not mention this to complain about it, for the record will disclose to any unbiased man who may study it that, notwithstanding this disadvantage, and notwithstanding the many other disadvantages to which these men were subjected, they have given their evidence with such straightforward frankness and with such manifest truthfulness that, in my opinion, nothing remains to show their complete vindication except only the discovery of the real culprits, which time will surely make unless the adage that "murder will out" has ceased to be a truth.

It is necessary to an intelligent discussion of the testimony to make a brief explanatory statement as to the general situation at Brownsville on the night of the affray.

The government reservation known as "Fort Brown" is situated on the

bank of the Rio Grande river immediately opposite Matamoros, Mexico, and within the limits of the town of Brownsville, the principal streets and parts of which are immediately north of the reservation.

The reservation is bounded on the northern side by a brick wall some four or five feet in height at the point where the principal part of the shooting affray is alleged to have commenced.

The garrison consisted of three companies—B, C and D of the Twenty-fifth United States infantry, colored.

These were quartered in barracks that stood in a line 100 feet south of the reservation wall, so that the rear of the barracks looked out northwardly toward the town.

The main gate or entrance to the reservation opened out into Elizabeth street, which was the principal street of Brownsville.

These companies occupied separate barracks. D. company barracks stood to the left of the road leading out of the reservation through the main entrance into Elizabeth street; B company barracks stood immediately to the right of this road, and C company barracks stood next on the right of B barracks.

The barracks fronted on a parade ground, on the opposite side of which were the quarters of the officers, occupied on the night of the affray by Maj. Charles W. Penrose, the commanding officer of the battalion and the post; Captain Lyon, commanding Company D; Captain Macklin, commanding Company C; Lieutenant Lawrason, commanding Company B, and Lieutenant Grier, acting quartermaster and commissary of the post.

Parallel with Elizabeth street and 120 feet eastwardly from the same, in the middle of the block, is an alley, 20 feet in width, known in the testimony as "Cowen alley."

The mouth of this alley approaches the fort at a point about opposite the space between the B company and C company barracks.

Along the wall outside the reservation was a road 30 feet in width, called the Garrison road.

Along the wall inside the reservation were the sinks, coal houses and other outbuildings of the barracks.

The barracks were two-story buildings, with lower and upper porches in rear along their entire length.

Each of these barracks was about

165 feet in width. The upper porch was only 12 feet above the ground.

The charge against the soldiers is that a few minutes before midnight, August 13, 1906, a squad, estimated by the different witnesses all the way from five or six to twenty, in pursuance of a carefully planned and preconcerted conspiracy to shoot up the town, in some way secured their guns from the gun racks, opened fire on the town from the upper porch of B barracks, then rushed down to the ground and to the wall separating the reservation from the town, jumped over the wall at a point opposite the Cowen alley, proceeded northwardly along that alley a distance of two or three squares, shooting into the houses, hotels and saloons, and at citizens on the streets, with the result that they fired probably from two to three hundred shots, killed a bartender of the Tillman saloon by the name of Frank Natus, killed the horse of the lieutenant of police, Dominguez, wounding him in his left arm, and did other damages of one kind and another; that at the corner of the alley and Thirteenth street, where the Miller Hotel is situated, the squad divided, one portion of it going east on Thirteenth street to Washington street, the next street east of Elizabeth street, where they fired a number of shots into the house of a revenue deputy by the name of Starck; that after this, which was the last of the firing, they returned to the fort and joined their companies without being detected by their officers, who were at that time wide-awake and engaged in the formation of the companies.

Finally, under the stress of circumstances, it was further charged that, in the nature of things, it was impossible for such a squad of soldiers to plan and execute such a conspiracy without many, if not all, of the other members of the battalion having knowledge which, if disclosed, would identify the particular individuals who participated in the shooting, and that the inability of the inspection officers and others to secure any such information was to be attributed to a conspiracy of silence into which all having such knowledge, whether few or many must have entered.

The gradual evolution of this last charge is interesting, suggestive and instructive.

It had its inception, so far as the record discloses, in the following passage from the report of Major Block-



som, dated at Brownsville, August 29, 1906:

The officers appeared to be trying to find the criminals, but it is certainly unfortunate for the reputation of the battalion that they have as yet hardly discovered a single clue to such a terrible preconcerted crime, committed by so many men.

I believe the battalion had an excellent reputation up to the 13th of August, but the stain now upon it is the worst I have ever seen in the army.

Many of its old soldiers who had nothing to do with the raid must know something tangible as to identity of the criminals. If they do not disclose their knowledge, they should be made to suffer with others more guilty, as far as the law will permit. If satisfactory evidence concerning the identity of the criminals does not come from members of the battalion before a certain date to be fixed by the war department, I recommend that all enlisted men of the three companies present on the night of August 13 be discharged the service and debarred from re-enlistment in the army, navy, or marine corps.

This suggestion, without the help of any further testimony, took definite form in the order of October 4, 1906, issued by the Assistant Secretary of War, directing General Garlington to make an investigation, in the following language:

The President authorizes you to make known to those concerned the orders given by him in this case, namely: "If the guilty parties can not be discovered, the President approves the recommendation that the whole three companies implicated in this atrocious outrage should be dismissed, and the men forever debarred from re-enlisting in the Army and Navy of the United States."

And in this connection the President further authorizes you to make known to those concerned that unless such enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry as may have knowledge of the facts relating to the shooting, killing and riotous conduct on the part of the men with the organizations serving at Fort Brown, Texas, on the night of the 13th of August, 1906, report to you such facts and all other circumstances within their knowledge which will assist in apprehending the guilty parties, orders will be immediately issued from the War Department discharging every man in Companies B,

C, and D, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, without honor, and forever debarring them from re-enlisting in the Army or Navy of the United States, as well as from employment in any civil capacity under the government.

The time to be given to the enlisted men of Companies B, C and D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, for consideration of this ultimatum will be determined by you. If, at the end of the time designated, the facts and circumstances of the occurrence in question have not been established sufficiently clearly to indicate a reasonable certainty of securing a conviction of the guilty parties by evidence obtained from enlisted men of the first battalion, Twenty-fifth Infantry, you will report the condition by wire to the Military Secretary.

General Garlington made his investigation, therefore, with this thought before him, but made no further progress than to suggest in a vague sort of way that the men had "possibly" come to a common understanding that they would not give any information of which they might be possessed that would lead to the identification of any of the raiders.

On this point he said in his report that all the men denied guilt, or guilty knowledge, but that these denials—indicated a possible general understanding among the enlisted men of this battalion of the position they would take in the premises—

And I call the attention of senators particularly to this—but I could find no evidence of such understanding.

No evidence that there was any conspiracy of silence. I emphasize that, because that, you will discover as we proceed, is an important part of this case in so far as there is any case left.

Upon this report, without an iota of additional testimony—in other words, upon the mere suggestion of General Garlington and others that an agreement to withhold testimony had been entered into among the men, of which General Garlington was careful to say he had found no evidence—the President ordered all the men discharged.

Of that which was only "possible," in the opinion of General Garlington, and of which he "could find no evidence," the President, without any additional testimony, became so thoroughly convinced by the time he felt it necessary to defend his action that in his message to the Senate of December 19, 1906, he said:



A blacker crime never stained the annals of the army. It has been supplemented by another, only less black, in the shape of a successful conspiracy of silence for the purpose of shielding those who took part in the original conspiracy of murder.

At another point in that same message he said:

Yet some of the noncommissioned officers and many of the men of the three companies in question have banded together in a conspiracy to protect the assassins and would-be assassins who have disgraced their uniforms by the conduct above related. Many of these noncommissioned officers and men must have known, and all of them may have known, circumstances which would have led to the conviction of those engaged in the murderous assault. They have stolidly, and as one man, broken their oaths of enlistment and refused to help discover the criminals.

A charge as to which, by the latest report laid before the President, it was said there was no testimony whatever. Although diligently searched for, the inspecting officers of the army had been unable to find any testimony.

In his message to the Senate of January 14, 1907, after the Purdy testimony had been taken and the President felt called upon to further defend his action, he said:

The testimony of the witnesses and the position of the bullet holes show that fifteen or twenty of the negro troops gathered inside the fort and that the first shots fired into the town were fired from within the fort—some of them, at least, from the upper galleries of the barracks.

It is out of the question that the fifteen or twenty men engaged in the assault could have gathered behind the wall of the fort, begun firing, some of them on the porches of the barracks, gone out into the town, fired in the neighborhood of 200 shots in the town, then returned—the total time occupied from the time of the first shots to the time of their return being somewhere in the neighborhood of ten minutes—without many of their comrades knowing what they had done.

Indeed, the fuller details as established by the additional evidence taken since I last communicated with the Senate make it likely that there were very few, if any, of the soldiers dismissed who could have been ignor-

ant of what occurred. It is well-nigh impossible that any of the non-commissioned officers who were at the barracks should not have known what occurred.

This so-called "Purdy testimony" was given by the citizens of Brownsville, and was largely but a repetition of the testimony given previously, though not given under oath. It did not embrace any testimony of the soldiers, or of anybody, in regard to a withholding of knowledge by the soldiers, and there was no pretense on the part of anyone that any evidence had been discovered since General Garlington's report to indicate, much less establish, a conspiracy of silence, and at that time he officially reported that he could find no evidence whatever of any conspiracy of silence. But whether justified or not, the men were finally charged with—

1. The organization of a conspiracy to shoot up the town.
2. That the squad which did the shooting necessarily had a number of accessories both before and after the fact.
3. That the first shots were fired from the upper gallery of B barracks.
4. That other shots were fired from within the reservation.
5. That the raiders then jumped over the wall and committed the outrages mentioned, returned to quarters, and joined their companions without the detection of any of them by their commissioned officers.
6. That of necessity such a conspiracy could not have been formed and executed without many, if not all, of the enlisted men, particularly the non-commissioned officers, having knowledge, which, if disclosed, would lead to the identity of the raiders, and that the refusal of the men to disclose such information was evidence of a conspiracy of silence to defeat the ends of justice.

#### Evidence Against the Soldiers.

The testimony to support these charges consists of two classes—so-called "eyewitnesses," who testified to their personal observations and circumstantial evidence, such as the finding of cartridges, exploded shells, and so forth, at the places where the firing was done.

We are told in the majority report that there were fifteen witnesses who saw the men who did the firing and recognized them as soldiers from the garrison. Most of these witnesses have testified four different times.

First, before the citizens' committee a day or two after the shooting occurred.

Second, before the grand jury of Cameron County, in which Brownsville is situated.

Third, before the Penrose court-martial, and finally before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Their testimony so given is sufficiently contradictory to show that it is unreliable.

But, aside from the contradictions on account of the darkness of the night, many things that were testified to by these witnesses could not have possibly been observed by them.

There were no artificial lights in the Cowen alley and no light of any kind in the reservation, except at the main gate, 120 feet distant from the mouth of Cowen alley.

In all the immediate neighborhood of the points where, according to all the witnesses the first shots were fired, whether inside or outside the reservation, it was as dark as a very dark night could make it.

These witnesses testified that hearing the firing they went to their windows, looked out into this darkness, and at a distance ranging all the way from 30 up to 150 feet saw the firing party and recognized them as soldiers from the garrison by the color of their faces, by the uniforms they wore, and the guns they carried.

It is unnecessary to go over this evidence in a detailed way, for, conceding for the sake of argument that the witnesses undertook to testify truthfully, the flimsy and unreliable character of the whole of it is fairly indicated by the testimony of the four principal so-called "eyewitnesses."

Without their testimony there is no credible evidence whatever to support the charge that the first shots were fired from the barracks or from any place within the reservation or that there was any jumping over the wall by anybody.

Without the testimony of these four witnesses the testimony of the officers and the men of the battalion that the shooting commenced at some point outside the reservation stands practically uncontradicted.

These witnesses were George W. Rendall and his wife, Jose Martinez and J. P. McDonel.

Rendall and his wife lived in the upper story of a building that stood on the corner of Elizabeth street and the Garrison road.

Their front windows looked out over the reservation. Rendall testified that he was awakened by the first shots that were fired; that he went to his window and looked out over the reservation to see what was occurring; that while he was looking to his right, in the direction of the barracks occupied by D Company, he heard a shot to his left which sounded as though it had been fired from some point in the reservation; that thereupon he turned his head to the left to look in the direction from which the sound came, and saw two other shots fired in succession; that they were fired from somewhere near the east end of B Company barracks, and that the place from which these shots were fired, whether a gun or a revolver, seemed to be pointed upward, for the shots seemed to be fired into the air. He then saw and heard men moving toward the wall at a point in front of the mouth of Cowen alley, and saw and heard them jump over the wall at that point.

On further examination and cross-examination the witness stated that he was 72 years of age; that he was totally blind in one eye; that he had been for a generation (laughter), and that his sight from the other had been so far impaired that he had been compelled to wear glasses for many years.

Before the Penrose court-martial he testified that when he was awakened and got up and went to the window he put on his glasses and therewith saw what he narrated.

Before the Senate committee he said he desired to change that statement; that on reflection he had come to the conclusion that he did not wear his glasses while making the observations about which he testified, but he claimed that at night his sight was better without glasses than with them.

But passing by all these damaging features of his testimony and giving credence to what he says, the shots he saw fired were doubtless those fired by the sentinel, who testifies that after the first fusillade of shots he passed between B and C barracks to the front line, where, facing toward the parade ground, he held his piece in the air and fired upward three shots in succession, calling out after each shot, "Corporal of the guard—number two." That was the kind of signal which under such circumstances he was required to give.

Rendall was in a situation to have seen other shots, if any had been fired.

He did not see any others.

His testimony that he saw a body of men after these shots move toward the wall and heard them jump over into the Garrison road is simply incredible, because the uncontradicted testimony of all the witnesses is that the night was one of such unusual darkness that without the aid of artificial light it would have been impossible for a man with good eyes to have seen what he described at a distance of 150 feet, which was approximately the distance at which he claims to have witnessed this occurrence, or at 100 feet or at 50 feet or with any degree of certainty at even 20 feet.

But on this point Mr. Rendall is contradicted by the witness McDonel, who lived in that immediate neighborhood and who testified that when the first shots were fired he ran out on to the street and to a point only a few feet from the mouth of the Cowen alley, and that he saw the men who did the firing pass into the alley and saw them engaged in firing into Cowen's house one square away.

He says these men did not come from over the wall, but from Elizabeth street, and that he was in a situation to have seen them if they had come over the wall, and that nobody did cross the wall.

Jose Martinez claims that he was sitting in the front part of a room occupied by him at the corner of the alley and the garrison road where the firing commenced; that immediately,—"Instantaneously," to use his exact language—he put out his light and threw himself on the floor and remained there for probably thirty minutes, or even longer, until the firing had all ceased.

At one point in his testimony he claimed to have looked out at his back window, although his position on the floor made that impossible, and to have seen the raiders pass up the alley toward the Cowen house, and that he recognized them as soldiers, although he could not see their faces.

On all these points he flatly contradicted himself.

Mrs. Rendall saw nothing except some men passing through the reservation shortly after the firing commenced from the direction of D. Barracks toward the point in the reservation opposite the Cowen alley. She did not see them jump over the wall, nor hear them jump over the wall, nor pretend to see any firing within

the reservation beyond a single flash which she could not locate. She did not even see the two shots about which her husband testified.

Other contradictory statements might be cited, but it is unnecessary to add to those already given. They are sufficient to show that these witnesses, on account of the darkness and the excitement, made only the most imperfect observation and were unable at the different times they testified to recall them with accuracy or in such a way as to clearly establish anything which they testified to, except only that somewhere in their locality the firing commenced by which they were aroused, and that almost immediately afterwards the call to arms was sounded, the different companies were formed, and they saw bodies of men moving in different directions within the reservation, all of which, in a general way, is entirely consistent with what did in fact happen.

That the testimony of these so-called "eye-witnesses," aside from the many contradictions by themselves and by one another, was entirely unreliable is shown by the testimony of all the officers and the many other witnesses who testified as to the darkness of the night and the impossibility of recognizing individuals at any distance without the help of artificial light.

Major Penrose testified that he could not distinguish one of his white officers from one of his colored enlisted men at a distance from him of 10 feet, and at that distance he could tell nothing about how anyone was dressed.

Every other officer of the battalion testified to the same general effect—giving instances of inability to make personal recognition at the distance of from 5 to 10 feet.

In addition to the testimony there is in the record the testimony of a number of officers of other companies, based on actual experiments, that the flashes of the guns from the firing of them would not make a light from which anyone could be recognized and that it is utterly impossible without the aid of artificial light to tell anything about a firing party at any distance in the dark.

There were two or three witnesses who claimed to have seen the raiders by the aid of artificial light.

The chief of these was Paulino Preclado, the editor of a newspaper published in the Spanish language,

called "El Porvenir." His testimony on this point already before the committee was in flat contradiction of his testimony before the Cameron County grand jury and in flat contradiction of the statement he published in his paper immediately after the shooting.

Besides these contradictions, which were sufficient to cause Secretary Taft to discredit him, he had pending in the State Department at the time when he testified before the Senate committee a claim against the United States Government for \$10,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of a claim that he had been slightly wounded.

But he was further contradicted by the fact that one of the bullets fired into the saloon where he was passed through the window and lodged in a post in front of Crixell's saloon on the opposite side of the street, which was subsequently extracted and found to be not an army bullet with a metallic case, but a lead bullet of different composition from those which the soldiers were furnished with.

In the whole evidence from beginning to end there is not a particle of testimony from any so-called eyewitnesses that is not either contradicted by the witness himself or by some other witness or which is not shown by uncontradicted testimony as to the effect of darkness on the vision to have been unreliable if not impossible.

If senators would know how difficult it is to recognize anyone in the night time they have only to stand on the sidewalk anywhere here in Washington at night and undertake to recognize some one passing only so far distant from them as across the street. Unless they come under the rays of artificial light or in some other way are aided they will find it impossible to tell whether a man is a white or black or anything about how he is dressed.

Since this testimony has been on my mind to such an extent, almost every night as I pass along the streets I find myself experimenting in this way, looking to see at a distance if I can recognize whether a man whom I see moving is a white man or a colored man or how he is dressed. I ask every senator here to experiment in that way. It is no trouble. It is rather interesting, and when you have thus experimented for yourself you will be able to set aside all this so-called testimony of "eyewitnesses," for there is not one of them who was in

a situation where he could tell anything at all that was reliable, and the cross-examination of every one of them disclosed that there was nothing reliable about the testimony that he gave in that particular.

#### Circumstantial Evidence.

The most damaging testimony against the soldiers, when taken without explanation, was the finding in the alleys and streets where the firing occurred of exploded shells, clips, cartridges, etc.

It was the production of these shells and clips and cartridges by Mayor Combe and his report to Major Penrose that they had been picked up in the streets at points where the firing occurred that caused Major Penrose and his officers to think that their men must have done the firing.

These exploded shells show by their stamp that they were manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, that they were army shells, and that they were manufactured in the month of December, 1905.

The bullets cut out of the houses into which they were fired that night bear marks indicating that they might have been fired out of Springfield rifles, and upon analysis were found to have been the same kind of a bullet which the Union Metallic Cartridge Company was manufacturing in the month of December, 1905, and supplying to the army.

But this testimony in connection with other facts established, became testimony for the soldiers, instead of against them, as I shall undertake to show when I come to discuss this particular evidence as a part of the case made in favor of the men.

#### Motive.

The case against the soldiers fails in another important particular. No adequate motive—in fact, no motive whatever—is shown for such an assault upon the town.

There is an attempt to show that they had a motive in the fact that they were debarred from drinking with the white people in the saloons of Brownsville; that one of their number—a man by the name of Newton—was brutally assaulted, knocked down with a revolver, and painfully injured without any sufficient justification or excuse, and that another soldier, by the name of Reed, when returning from Matamoros was pushed into the water by a customs officer on account of some trifling misbehavior.

The evidence shows that the soldiers frequented the saloons but very little, and that they never made any complaint to their officers or to anybody else on account of being debarred by some of the saloons of Brownsville from drinking at the same bar with white people.

On the contrary, the testimony shows positively that they did not make any such complaint.

Both Major Blocksom and General Garlington report that they did not hear any complaints on that account, and that the men, one and all, whom they interrogated, insisted that they did not harbor any resentment by reason of that fact.

The testimony further shows that a few of the saloons did not allow the soldiers to enter; that a few others provided separate bars for their accommodation; that quite a number of saloons, especially those kept by Mexicans, did not discriminate in any way, but gave to the soldiers the same accommodations they gave to the citizens.

The testimony shows that the Tillman saloon, where Frank Natus was the barkeeper, provided a separate bar and accommodated the soldiers in such a way that no one of them ever made the slightest objection on account of the treatment they received.

If the soldiers had shot up the town on account of discrimination against them by the saloons, it is reasonable to suppose they would have shot into saloons that did not allow them to enter, rather into a saloon—for the Tillman saloon is the only one they did fire into—where they were provided with accommodations to which they had never taken any exception.

It would seem more reasonable to suppose that if the shooting of Natus had any reference to the treatment of the soldiers by the saloons, that he was killed by somebody who objected to the saloons accommodating the soldiers rather than by the soldiers who were accommodated. It seems to me that is a self-evident proposition.

But, however that may be, there is no excuse for saying that the soldiers had, as a motive for shooting up the town, discrimination against them by the saloons, except only as it is deduced as a conclusion that because they were debarred from some of them they were angry and revengeful toward the whole town, and this deduction seems absurd, in view of the fact

that although the town was well supplied with saloons, yet they spared all except only one where they had been given accommodations that were at least reasonably satisfactory.

As another evidence that the soldiers were seeking revenge, Major Blocksom reported that the house of the deputy customs officer, Starck, which was fired into, stood next door to the house occupied by the deputy customs officer, Tate, who assaulted Private Newton, and that it was doubtless fired into by mistake, the soldiers thinking they were firing into Tate's house instead of Starck's house.

There is no testimony to justify such a conclusion except only the fact that the major reasoned, or thought he did, that because Newton had been assaulted by Tate he and his companions desired to revenge Newton's wrongs by shooting into Tate's house in the hope they might kill him or some member of his family.

The fact did not interfere with the mental operations of the major in reaching this conclusion that there was not one scintilla of testimony to show that Newton or any other soldier of the battalion knew that Tate had a house, or on what street it stood, or at what point on any street it stood. Nor is there any testimony whatever to show that Newton knew who the man was who struck him except only as he was told subsequently by Captain Macklin, commander of his company, who undertook to investigate the matter, that he had learned that he had been knocked down by a United States customs officer by the name of Tate. There is no testimony to show that Captain Macklin, or anybody else connected with the battalion, had any knowledge whatever as to the location of Tate's residence or whether he had any residence.

But if the knocking down of Newton, with the revolver, by Tate was a sufficient motive to account for the shooting up of the town, and an attempt to shoot up the house of Tate, which was prevented only by a mistake of Starck's house for Tate's house then there was an equally good and better founded reason for supposing that Starck's house was fired into not by soldiers, but by others who had a sufficient cause for firing into it, but who were sufficiently well acquainted with the location of Starck's house not to make any mistake in regard to it.



The testimony shows that Starck had during his service made more than 600 arrests of smugglers and other violators of the law and that some months before this shooting affray he had, in the discharge of his duty as a deputy customs officer, undertaken in the nighttime to arrest a smuggler who was landing on the Texas side at a point near Brownsville.

The smuggler undertook to escape. Starck commanded him to halt, but he kept up his flight. Starck pursued him in the darkness until coming close upon him the smuggler turned to resist, when Starck knocked him down and severely injured him by striking him over the head with his revolver in practically the same way Newton was felled. When Starck took the man in custody he discovered that the smuggler was an inhabitant of Brownsville by the name of Avillo, whom he knew well, and who, Starck says, was well acquainted with his premises; that he had worked for him at his house. Starck says this man whom he thus arrested was taken before the commissioner, where he was bound over to await the action of the grand jury; that he forfeited his bond and was a fugitive from justice at the time when this shooting affray occurred.

It is far more reasonable to suppose that the men who shot into Starck's house were men who were avenging the supposed wrongs of Avillo, and possibly of themselves, rather than soldiers from the garrison trying, by shooting into Starck's house by mistake, to avenge the wrongs of Newton.

This is confirmed by the fact that Newton is shown by the testimony to have been on guard duty the night of the affray, and to have been off post and asleep in the guardhouse when the shooting commenced.

It is hardly probable that his companions would have gone out to shoot up the town on his account without him accompanying them or without him having knowledge of their action and purpose, and it is extremely improbable that while they were engaged in such a work, if he had knowledge thereof, he would have been calmly and soundly sleeping while they were thus avenging his wrongs.

So far as the trouble with Private Reid is concerned, it was of too trivial a character to merit any attention. Reid himself did not make complaint of his treatment when he reported

the occurrence to his captain, on the contrary, according to the testimony of Captain Macklin, laughingly remarked that he "got about what he deserved."

Moreover, the trouble with Reid occurred only the night before the affray. There was hardly time left after its occurrence for forming the "carefully preconcerted, well-planned conspiracy," to use the language of Major Penrose.

It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the trouble with Reid did not furnish any motive for what occurred.

#### Dominguez.

Neither is there any weight in the suggestion that the firing upon Dominguez, the lieutenant of police, shows a motive for the soldiers avenging themselves upon the peace officials of the municipality, for the testimony shows that during the entire time the soldiers were at Brownsville their conduct was exceptionally good; that there was but one arrest by the police, and that was for so trivial a matter that the soldier was released without any punishment.

There is no testimony whatever to show that the soldiers had been interfered with in the slightest degree by any of the police officials of the town.

On the contrary, the testimony of all the police officials is that there was no occasion for them to make any arrests or to interfere in any way with the soldiers, who appeared to have deported themselves with exceptionally good conduct.

It does appear, however, that Dominguez was an efficient officer of many years' service and very popular with the citizens of Brownsville, because of the faithful and efficient manner in which he had handled criminals in the discharge of his official duties.

It appears that during his long service he had made many arrests, and that in some instances he had found it necessary to resort to force in arresting and handling disorderly characters, and that in at least one instance he had found it necessary to take life.

If the suggestion is warranted that the raiders fired upon Dominguez for the purpose of avenging themselves upon him, it would seem far more natural and reasonable to suppose that he was fired upon by those who had cause, real or imaginary, for

seeking revenge rather than by those who had no such cause. There is no word of testimony to show that any soldier of the battalion had ever so much as even heard of Dominguez, let alone that they had any cause to injure or molest him in any way.

In this connection there is much also in the testimony about a story being circulated among the people of Brownsville on the day of the assault that on the preceding evening a Mrs. Evans, who resided near the garrison, was assaulted by one of the soldiers, who seized her by the hair and threw her to the ground and then ran away.

#### The Mrs. Evans Story.

There is no sworn testimony in all the record to show that any such assault occurred, but an abundance of evidence to show that on account of the circulation of this kind of a story there was great excitement among the people of Brownsville on Monday, August 13, and that in consequence such an ugly spirit was manifested with respect to the soldiers that Mayor Combe felt it his duty to visit Major Penrose at the garrison about 5 o'clock that afternoon and warn him not to allow any of his soldiers to be in Brownsville that night, telling him in that connection if any of them should appear on the streets of Brownsville that night he would not be responsible for their lives, or words to that effect.

In consequence, Major Penrose issued an order canceling all passes and requiring all his men to return to quarters by 8 o'clock that evening and to remain in quarters during the night.

There is no testimony to show that any of the men knew why this order was issued, and no pretense of any testimony that any of the men resented it or expressed dissatisfaction on account of it in any way whatever.

The Evans incident, therefore, instead of furnishing a motive for the shooting up of the town by the soldiers, only furnishes a motive for shooting up the soldiers by the citizens.

That there was no motive appears from the further fact that all the soldiers who had any difficulty or trouble of any kind while in Brownsville belonged to C Company.

No one connected with either of the other companies had the slightest trouble of any nature.

The testimony, as I shall point out later, shows conclusively that C Company could not, in all probability, have participated in the shooting.

It is not likely that men from B and D companies would have shot up the town for the purpose of avenging the wrongs of members of the other company; certainly not without members of C Company—those who were injured, or somebody in their behalf—joining in the raid.

It is from considerations and authorities tracing a recognition of their favor, we have in the first place not merely sentiment. It is an ele States (156 U. S., p. 454), Mr. Justice me to find sufficient testimony in the ject. He cited with approval the fol- to the latest law writer on the sub- record to warrant the finding that White, speaking for the court, cited some of the men of the battalion "did which has reason and religion and this presumption from Deuteronomy

In the case of Coffin v. The United Coming now to the testimony in Gillies in McKinley's case, decided in

#### Testimony for the Soldiers.

1817:

lowing language employed by Lord to be found in every code of law that which may be called testimony against the soldiers.

the shooting."

substance, and should have effect.

I conceive that this presumption is a presumption of innocence. This is ment of every case that possesses humanity for a foundation. It is a

And this is true, considering only maxim which ought to be inscribed in indelible characters in the heart of every jurymen; \* \* \* to over- turn this there must be legal evi- dence of guilt carrying home a de- gree of conviction short only of abso- suggested that it is impossible for clusions of the character named and lute certainty.

He further quotes with approval from Wills on Circumstantial Evi- dence, as follows:

In the investigation and estimate of criminatory evidence there is an anticipated prima facie presumption in favor of the innocence of the party accused grounded in reason and justice not less than in humanity and recognized in the judicial practice of all civilized nations; which presumption must prevail until it be destroyed by such an overpowering amount of legal evidence of guilt as is calculated to produce the opposite belief.



Other authorities might be cited of the same general character without limit.

#### Character of the Men.

In addition to this presumption there is in favor of the soldiers their character—both as men and soldiers.

Not one of these three companies had a stain on its record. They were orderly, well behaved, well disciplined, and well drilled. They had never given their officers any trouble.

Such is the testimony of every officer, both of that regiment and of every other, who testified on the stand and who had knowledge of their character as soldiers and as men.

Major Penrose testified that they behaved themselves well before their discharge without honor and since then.

General Garlington testified that although the Government had every man under surveillance up to the time he testified, from the time of their discharge not one has been found guilty of any bad conduct, although turned out of the Army in disgrace.

Gen. Andrew S. Burt, who commanded the regiment for ten years, testified that they were all worthy to be believed on their oaths. He said:

I would believe them if I were sitting on a court-martial and they were called in their own defense.

He gave them the highest character both as men and as soldiers.

Captain Macklin testified that they were peaceable, orderly, well behaved; that they drank much less than white soldiers; that there was very little trouble on pay day, and comparatively few arrests.

Captain Lyon testified in an equally complimentary way.

Victoriano Fernandez, policeman, testified that his beat was on Elizabeth street, the principal street of the town; that it led directly from the fort; that he saw the soldiers every day passing to and fro, and that in all the time they were there he never saw one of them drunk or disorderly, and that he had no occasion to make any arrests.

This good character and good conduct and good discipline should greatly strengthen the presumption of innocence in their favor, for it is not likely that men of such character would engage in such an affray as that which occurred at Brownsville; certainly not unless they had some

positive and adequate motive of an unusual and exasperating character, and that, the evidence clearly shows, they did not have.

#### Testimony of Soldiers.

In the next place, there is the testimony of the soldiers themselves as to their innocence.

In one form or another these men have all expressed themselves under oath, and in no case is there any contradiction whatever in the testimony of any one of them upon any essential point.

Every man, in giving his testimony, spoke from his personal knowledge, for each one of them knew whether or not he participated in the affray, and each one of them knew where he was when the affray commenced, while it was in progress, and when it was ended, and, without exception, each man has given a clear, straightforward account of himself in these particulars.

The statements so made by these men are believed by their officers, who testified that, with few exceptions, they are truthful and to be believed.

These officers knew these men better than anybody else. They were in a better situation than anybody else to determine what credence should be attached to their statements. All these officers are satisfied that these statements of their men as to where they were and that their statements that they were not among the raiders are truthful.

To refuse to believe them is to assert, as said in the minority report:

That as fine a body of soldiers and as truthful, according to all their officers, as can be found in the entire army are conspirators, murderers, and perjurers, and all this upon the uncertain, unreliable, and contradictory statements of witnesses who did not pretend to give personal knowledge, but only conclusions based upon what was necessarily uncertain observations.

But these soldiers are confirmed, not only by the circumstances and probabilities, but also by facts of the weightiest character.

Within a few minutes after the firing commenced the sentinel on guard gave the alarm required to be given under such circumstances by firing his piece in the air three times and calling out after each shot for the corporal of the guard.

The testimony shows another important fact that is confirmatory of the innocence of the soldiers.

#### Pistol Shots.

Ten revolvers for each company had been issued to the battalion at Fort Niobrara. There were no other revolvers or pistols of any kind, so far as the testimony discloses, in the possession of anybody connected with the battalion.

The testimony shows that none of these revolvers had ever been taken but of the chests in which they were when they were delivered to the different companies, except only one that was in the possession of one of the officers of the battalion.

All the revolvers, with this exception, were found after the firing to be in the chests where they belonged, covered with cosmoline that had been put on them at the arsenal, and not one of them showing any signs of having ever been used.

The significance of this testimony arises from the fact that Major Penrose and his officers and also Mayor Combe and a number of other witnesses all testified positively that the first shots fired that night were pistol shots.

Major Penrose and his officers and Mayor Combe were experts in the handling of arms and in distinguishing between pistols and high-power rifles.

Major Penrose said:

The first two shots I heard were undoubtedly pistol shots.

Captain Lyon says:

The first two shots were undoubtedly revolver shots, black powder.

Lieutenant Grier:

They were what I thought were two pistol shots.

George W. Rendall said, referring to these shots:

I think they were pistols; that was my impression at the time.

Mayor Combe said he first heard, "What I thought to be four or five pistol shots."

He further said that he was impressed that they were pistol shots because they did not sound like the shots he heard later, which he recognized as high power rifle shots.

In view of this testimony it can not well be doubted that the firing was commenced that night by somebody other than the soldiers.

#### Location of First Shots.

That this firing did not commence on the rear porches of the barracks or at any other point within the reservation is clearly shown by two witnesses who were in position to know, and unquestionably did know, more about the location of the first firing than anybody else.

One of these was private J. H. Howard of Company D, the sentinel who was on post and who happened, when the firing commenced, to be passing over his beat immediately in rear of C and B barracks, about opposite the space between them, and practically opposite the mouth of Cowen alley.

The other witness was Matias G. Tamayo, a Mexican citizen of Brownsville, who was employed by the government as the scavenger, and was with his night cart immediately in the rear of B barracks, near its kitchen when the firing commenced.

Both testified in the most unqualified way that there was no firing from the barracks or from any other point within the reservation; that the first shots were fired from some place outside of the reservation, as nearly as they could locate them in the Garrison road, somewhere in the vicinity of the mouth of Cowen alley.

Both witnesses were exhaustively examined and cross-examined without shaking or affecting their testimony on this point in the slightest degree.

Both testified not only that there was no firing from any point within the reservation, but that no men or bodies of men were passing in the rear of the barracks before or at the time of this first firing, and that nobody was seen to be jumping over the wall from the reservation into the Garrison road outside, and both testified that if any such thing had happened they were in a situation to have seen it.

They describe intelligently and positively the character of this first firing and the location of it, and negative, absolutely and unqualifiedly the claim that there was any firing from any other point except that which followed the first firing, and which occurred as the raiders passed up Cowen alley on the route they took.

The sentinel testifies that there were first two shots, and then after a few seconds a fusillade of five or six shots, and that thereupon he passed to the front line of the barracks opposite the parade ground, held his piece in the air and gave the alarm requir-

ed under such circumstances by firing his piece three times and after each shot crying out, "Corporal of the guard No. 2." His gun was the only one in the battalion found dirty from firing on inspection the following morning.

Major Penrose and a number of other witnesses testified that they heard first two shots, then a fusillade of shots, then three separate and distinct shots, which were undoubtedly the shots fired by the sentinel, whom Major Penrose found at the point where the sentinel testifies he stood when he gave the alarm.

There is nothing whatever in the record of the sentinel, Howard, to his discredit. His testimony is intelligent, frank, straightforward, and undoubtedly truthful, but while it may be insisted that because he was a soldier his statements should be discredited, there is no reason whatever for discrediting the testimony of Tamayo, the scavenger. He was a citizen of Brownsville; he had lived there all his life. Owing to the fact that they had been there so short a time he had practically no acquaintance with the soldiers. He testified that he had no interest in them of any kind whatever to affect his testimony either one way or another. His testimony was also intelligent, frank and straightforward, and although he was examined and cross-examined in the most rigid and exhaustive manner, his evidence was not affected or disparaged in the slightest degree.

I come now to the

#### Circumstantial Evidence.

It consists of a number of bullets that were cut out of the houses into which they were fired at the time of the affray, and a lot of exploded shells, some clips and cartridges, and a bandolier that were picked up in the alleys and streets of Brownsville the next morning after the shooting.

All these are the same as those with which the negro soldiers were supplied. They are also precisely the same, however, with which the white soldiers were supplied who were relieved from duty at Fort Brown by the Colored soldiers. The bullets have upon them the mark of four lands, indicating, as the testimony shows, that they were fired from either a Springfield rifle, or a Krag rifle, or a Krag carbine, or a Mauser rifle.

It is claimed, however, that they must have been fired from a Springfield rifle.

First, because the Springfield cartridge is too long and too large to fit into a Krag rifle, or Krag carbine, or a Mauser rifle, and that if the bullets that were found belonged to Springfield rifles, and that inasmuch as no one at Brownsville, so far as the testimony discloses, had a Springfield rifle, except only the Negro soldiers, they must have done the firing.

Until this circumstantial evidence was presented to Major Penrose and his officers, they would not believe that any of their men had been engaged in the shooting, but this testimony seemed so conclusive that they changed their minds and expressed themselves as convinced that their men must have done the shooting.

It was this apparently conclusive testimony that fastened the conviction of guilt upon the soldiers in the minds of all who were engaged in the investigation of the affray, and which led the investigators to disbelieve the soldiers and to desist from investigating the question of the possible guilt of others.

As soon as this evidence was presented to Major Penrose and his officers they put their men under the strictest scrutiny and subjected them to the severest discipline and examinations, with a view to ascertaining, who the guilty men were. They continued this course not only at Fort Brown, but subsequently at El Reno, down to the time when their men were discharged without honor, but, notwithstanding they made every kind of an effort, they failed to get any clue whatever to indicate what men, if any at all, were guilty.

Every man in the command continued to stoutly and unqualifiedly deny that he had participated in the affray, and also that he had any knowledge whatever as to who had done the shooting.

When General Garlington announced the President's ultimatum, that unless some one disclosed who the guilty parties were the whole battalion would be discharged without honor, it was thought that at least those oldest in the service, and therefore having the most to lose by such a discharge, would come forward with incriminating testimony; but when they continued to assert their innocence and lack of any knowledge whatever on the subject, their officers, who knew their pride in their record as soldiers and knew their trustworthiness and truthfulness and general reliability as men, began to doubt their guilt.

This wavering ripened into conviction when during the progress of the Penrose court-martial and the Senate investigation a number of important facts favorable to the soldiers were developed and established.

#### The Microscopic Inspection.

No one fact had so much weight with these officers to change their minds as what is known in this record as the microscopic inspection that was made of the exploded shells above referred to.

When the results of this investigation were communicated to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, made a part of the record of the investigation, and made known to the public these officers carefully studied the various points and features and phases of the same with the result that, coupled with other testimony, they became thoroughly convinced that their men were absolutely innocent, one and all, of any participation in the shooting affray, and of withholding any information with regard thereto.

All testified fully as to this change of opinion in favor of their men, giving their reasons therefor.

This testimony, which was so conclusive to these officers, appears equally conclusive to my mind.

It is of the most important character and, in consequence, is entitled to the most careful attention.

My views with respect to this circumstantial evidence and this microscopic inspection and the conclusions deducible from the results of the same are fully and carefully expressed in the supplemental minority report signed by the Senator from Connecticut and myself.

I do not know how better to present what I have to say in regard thereto than by quoting the following from that report. It involves some repetition, but in view of its importance that is not objectionable.

#### The Shells, Clips, etc.

A lot of exploded cartridge shells, some clips and cartridges, and a bandolier were picked up in the alleys and streets of Brownsville the next morning after the shooting.

Until these were brought to the fort and shown to Major Penrose and the other officers of the battalion they would not, any of them, believe it possible that any of the men of the battalion had been engaged in the shooting; but when these were exhibited to them, and they were told that they were picked up at the points where the shooting occurred,

they changed their minds and concluded that in view of such evidence their men must have done the shooting. From that moment they put their men under the strictest scrutiny and surveillance and made every effort possible to ascertain who the guilty men were, but all such efforts failed.

In the meanwhile the court-martial of Major Penrose was held at San Antonio and the investigation before the Senate committee commenced. The testimony so taken satisfied the officers, as we have already pointed out, that their men were not guilty, and they have so testified.

They testify that they were influenced to change their opinions and reach the conclusions that their men were not guilty by a number of facts developed, including, among others, the results of a microscopic examination that was made of the exploded shells that were picked up in the streets of Brownsville. In other words, the testimony by which they had been first led to believe that their men were guilty turned out, as a result of this investigation, to be conclusive proof to their minds that their men were not guilty. The part this testimony has thus played shows that it is sufficiently important to receive special consideration.

1. According to the weight of the testimony there were from 150 to 300 shots fired that night in Brownsville by the raiders, whoever they may have been. There should have been found, therefore, that many exploded shells. The testimony shows that careful search was made to find the shells and every other species of evidence that might tend to show that the soldiers were guilty, but with the result that all told, only about 40 of these exploded shells were found. In other words, there were from 100 to 200 or 300 exploded shells, according to the theory of those who claim that the soldiers did the firing, scattered somewhere as a result of that firing in the alleys and the streets of Brownsville which have been found. Nobody pretends that there was any difficulty on account of the nature of the ground or for any other reason about finding any exploded shells there may have been, or ought to have been, in the streets, where the firing occurred. Seven of these empty shells were found at the mouth of the Cowen alley near the fort by Captain Macklin. Others were

found in the alley and in Washington street at the point where the firing is said to have occurred. These shells so found, except those found by Captain Macklin, were turned over to the authorities and subsequently forwarded to the Senate for use as evidence. There were only 33 of them in all. There may possibly have been a few others picked up that were not turned over, but we have no account of them, and the testimony is of such character as to warrant the conclusion that there could have been but very few, if any, picked up in addition to the 33 mentioned. It is reasonable to conclude that the other shells that must have been exploded, if there were as many shots fired as the witnesses state, were not found to be such shells as the soldiers used, or there must have been some other good reason for not submitting them as evidence. Whatever the explanation may be, the fact remains, and it is a fact that in and of itself discredits the deductions drawn to the prejudices of the soldiers from the finding of the shells that have been submitted.

#### Shells and Clips Found By Captain Macklin.

It is testified by Captain Macklin, who was the officer of the day, that just at the break of dawn he made a careful search for any evidence that would show who had done the firing. In this behalf he searched, both inside the reservation wall and outside, to find shells and clips or other evidence that the soldiers had done the firing, as the citizens were at that time charging. He found no shell, no clip, no evidence of any kind inside the reservation wall, but outside the wall, across the street, in front of the garrison and at the mouth of Cowen alley, where, according to the testimony of the guard and the scavenger and other witnesses, the first shots were heard, he found seven shells and six clips in a circular area not more than 10 inches in diameter. The testimony is conclusive that if these shells had fallen from Springfield rifles as they were fired they would have been scattered over an area perhaps 10 feet in diameter. It is the opinion of all the witnesses who testified on that point that the shells found by Captain Macklin could not have fallen in the position in which he found them if they had fallen as they were fired.

This fact, coupled with the further fact that with these seven shells there were found six clips, enough to hold thirty cartridges, further discredits the finding of the shells in the alleys and streets as evidence of the guilt of the soldiers.

#### Microscopic Investigation.

But while the investigation was in progress the War Department, on its own motion, caused all the rifles that were in the hands of the three companies at Brownsville that night to be forwarded to the Springfield Armory, and detailed two officers, who, under instructions from the War Department, caused to be fired out of each of these rifles two cartridges. The indentations on the heads of the exploded shells so fired were put under the microscope and compared with the indentations found on the heads of the thirty-three exploded shells picked up in the streets of Brownsville, which indentations were similarly magnified.

In order that Senators may have a better idea than I can convey by mere language, I have in my hand here an exploded shell to which I call attention. That is the head of the shell—where I am pointing. The center of that head is called the "primer." When the cartridge is inserted in the gun and the trigger is pulled a bolt shoots forward which carries what is called the "firing pin" until it strikes the primer, and that explodes the shell.

As I have already read, two cartridges were fired from each one of the guns of this battalion by the officers who were intrusted with the duty of making the experiment, and the indentations made upon the heads of the shells were then magnified, and you see by these exhibits in our record at pages 1313-1314 to what extent they were magnified. [Indicating.]

All firing pins are made by machinery and are supposed to be practically alike, yet it is found upon examination that no two firing pins will make the same kind of an indentation; that is, there does not seem to be anything in either manufacture or nature exactly like anything else, even when it is made with machinery.

All the heads of these exploded shells fired by these experts were put under the magnifying glass and magnified in that way. So were the heads of the shells picked up in the streets of Brownsville put under the magni-



fying glass, and then they were compared with each other with this result, that the indentations found on the thirty-three shells picked up in the streets of Brownsville were exactly like the indentations made upon the shells fired by these experts out of four certain rifles that had been sent to the Springfield Armory which were found to have belonged to Company B.

All that is set forth in the official report of these experts. The experts transmitted them to the Secretary of War, with a report in which they said that the experiments showed conclusively that the thirty-three shells picked up in the streets of Brownsville had been fired out of these four certain rifles—eleven out of one, eight out of another, and so on. The numbers of the rifles were given, and that was transmitted to the committee as settling the whole matter.

But I was simple-minded enough when that came in to think I would like to know where those four rifles were that night, if I could find out. So I found out, from an examination of the property account of the company, that they were charged to four different soldiers, whose names were given. They were subpoenaed and brought before the committee, and they testified, and three of the rifles were accounted for as in the hands of men that night, not one of them showing any evidence of having been fired when examined the next morning.

But it was said by those who were disposed to criticize and not accept that as conclusive that these soldiers were interested and there might be unreliable testimony given. But it was not necessary to pursue that any further, for when we came to examine as to the fourth gun we found that gun was that night locked up in the arms chest of the storeroom of the company's quarters. I have told all this in the report, and I would rather read that.

\* \* \* \* \*

Still other facts were developed and established by the testimony that might be cited as confirmatory of the innocence of the soldiers, but it is not necessary for present purposes to pro-

long the discussion of that character of evidence.

I want to pass to a consideration of the legislation that has been proposed, but before taking that up I desire to call attention to the

#### Probabilities

of this case, or rather its improbabilities.

To any mind at all familiar with human nature, and able to reason as to the probabilities of human action, there is testimony of the strongest character in favor of the soldiers in the striking improbability of the whole theory of their guilt.

Is it probable that men of the character of the testimony shows these men to be would deliberately plan such a conspiracy? And if they had ability enough to plan and execute such a conspiracy, would they be stupid enough to enter upon its execution by breaking open their gun racks, as they did in Company C, and by firing from their rear porches as it is charged they did in Company B, or that they would be firing from within the reservation grounds, on which they would remain until by such firing and such operations they had aroused the whole town, and directed attention to themselves, thereby fixing their identity as soldiers; and that when they had thus fixed attention upon themselves, and not before, they would, in the presence of the aroused citizens jump over the wall of the reservation and start on their errand of outrage and murder?

Is it reasonable to suppose that if the raiders were soldiers they would have commenced firing anywhere in the vicinity of the reservation? It must be remembered that it is the theory of those who believe in their guilt that operations were commenced in this bungling manner and that yet their proceedings were so carefully planned that, although they had accessories before the fact to enable them to secure their guns and pass the guards and accessories after the fact to enable them to return, clean their guns, and otherwise deceive their officers, yet all concerned—the President thinks the great majority of the battalion—have so carefully guarded the secret that no one has allowed a single word or hint to es-

cape that even tends to convict. Such secrecy would be utterly impossible; but it is, if it were possible, utterly inconsistent with the performances with which their proceedings were initiated. The two ideas are utterly at variance with each other—at war with each other—they destroy each other.

And if the soldiers were so reckless as to disclose their identity as soldiers by breaking open their gun racks and opening fire in the way indicated and at the places indicated, why should there have been maintained such secrecy with respect to themselves and their operations in other respects?

Is it reasonable to suppose—can any fair-minded man believe—that men capable of planning and executing such a conspiracy and willingly engaging in such a work would be so secretive on the one hand and so absolutely reckless on the other?

And is it reasonable to suppose that if there were from five or six or eight to twenty soldiers engaged in the raid they could have gone through the town to the extent described by the testimony, and in the manner shown by the testimony, and then from a point distant 300 to 350 yards from the fort have returned to the barracks and rejoined their companies while in the process of formation, under the very eyes of their officers, without being detected?

In order to have returned to their companies before their formation was completed they would have had to run swiftly and would, therefore, have been likely to show excitement, quick breathing, and other effects of their exertion, which would be observed.

The testimony of all the officers is unqualifiedly that not a man in any one of the companies showed any sign whatever of having participated in the affray.

It is no part of my purpose to speculate upon the suggestions of the testimony as to who, in fact, did do the shooting.

#### Present Duty.

At this time we are concerned only as to what affects the soldiers, and our sole concern as to them is to ascertain, if we can, what our duty toward them requires.

It is not essential to our action that we should determine who the raiders were. It is enough to know, what now seems to be commonly agreed upon, that, no matter who did the shooting, there are many of the soldiers who

are wholly innocent both of participating in the affray and of withholding knowledge with respect thereto, and that all such have suffered disgrace, loss and hardship from which they should be relieved, and that such relief can be granted only by an act of Congress.

Apparently no one appreciates this more keenly than the President. It is interesting to note how this matter seems to have weighed upon his mind and how by successive steps he has reached this conclusion.

His order discharging the men without honor was dated November 5, 1906. Congress convened December 2, 1906. On that day resolutions were introduced in the Senate authorizing an investigation of the facts connected with the affray and the discharge. They led to a debate and discussion, in consequence of which on the 12th day of December, 1906, the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, issued the following order:

Applications to re-enlist from former members of Companies B, C and D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who were discharged under the provisions of Special Orders, No. 266, War Department, November 9, 1906, must be made in writing and be accompanied by such evidence, also in writing, as the applicant may desire to submit to show that he was neither implicated in the raid on Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 13, 1906, nor withheld any evidence that might lead to the discovery of the perpetrators thereof.

Later, on the 14th day of January, 1907, the President, in a special message to the Senate, said:

I am now satisfied that the effect of my order dismissing these men without honor was not to bar them from all civil employment under the Government, and therefore that the part of the order which consisted of a declaration to this effect was lacking in validity, and I have directed that such portion be revoked.

On the 11th day of March, 1908, the Committee on Military Affairs having made its report, the President said, in a special message to the Senate, that he desired to revive the order of December 12, 1906, and therefore recommended—

the passage of a law extending this time limit, so far as the soldiers concerned are affected, until a year after the passage of the law, and permitting the reinstatement by direction of



the President of any man who, in his judgment, shall appear not to be within the class whose discharge was deemed necessary in order to maintain the discipline and morale of the army.

In harmony with that measure four of the members of the Committee on Military Affairs who had joined in the majority report joined in a supplemental report recommending the passage of a bill providing for the reinstatement in the Army, but without providing for pay in the meantime of all the discharged soldiers who would within a year after the approval of the act satisfy the President that they did not participate in the affray, and that they have not withheld any information with regard thereto.

Later, on the 19th day of March, the Senator from Missouri introduced a bill (S. 6206) which went still further in favor of the men, and provided that all who might re-enlist under its provisions should have full pay from the date when they were discharged without honor.

Prior to the introduction by the Senator from Missouri of S. 6206, I introduced, March 12, S. 5729. Both of these bills were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Both have been reported from that committee adversely. Both are on the Calendar for consideration by the Senate, in accordance with their respective merits, without either having any parliamentary advantage over the other. I speak now in favor of the passage of S. 5729.

It will be helpful to recall in this connection precisely what these two bills are.

I ask that they may be printed in the Record without reading.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted.

MR. FORAKER. I will state that the effect of the bill introduced by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Warner) is that any of the soldiers who were discharged may be allowed to re-enlist whenever they may prove their innocence to the satisfaction of the President. Perhaps I had better read it all. It is a very short bill.

MR. WARREN. I hope the Senator will read the bill. The language differs somewhat from that which the Senator has just used. I trust he will read the bill.

MR. FORAKER. The bill provides that whenever the President shall be satisfied—I will read it as it is, then

we will have it exactly. It is as follows: A bill (S. 6206) for the relief of certain members of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of United States Infantry.

Be it enacted, etc., That if at any time within one year after the approval of this act the President shall be satisfied that any former enlisted man of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of United States Infantry who was discharged from the military service as a member of said regiment under the provisions of a special order numbered 266 and dated at the War Department on the 9th day of November, 1906, had no participation in the affray or guilty knowledge of the persons engaged in said affray that took place at Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 13-14, 1906, the President may authorize the enlistment of said man; and any man who shall enlist in the military service under authority so given by the President shall be held and considered to have re-enlisted immediately after his discharge under the provisions of the special order hereinbefore cited and to be entitled, from the date of his discharge under said special order, to the pay, allowances, and other rights and benefits that he would have been entitled to receive from said date of discharge if he had been honorably discharged under the provisions of said special order and had re-enlisted immediately.

I do not know of any way in which I departed from what the bill really is in the statement which I made, except only that I did not make the statement full enough. The bill does provide—and that is the fundamental idea of it—that none of these men can be authorized by the President to re-enlist until he shall have satisfied the President—to use the exact language of the bill—that he is innocent of having participated in that affray and innocent of withholding any knowledge with respect to it; in other words, it is a requirement that these men shall prove to the satisfaction of the President their innocence.

The bill I introduced—perhaps I had better read that so that Senators may know just what it is—reads as follows:

A bill (S. 5729) to correct the records and authorize the re-enlistment of certain noncommissioned officers and enlisted men belonging to companies B, C, and D of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry who were discharged without honor, under

Special Orders, No. 266, War Department, November 9, 1906, and the restoration to them of all rights of which they have been deprived on account thereof.

Be it enacted, etc., That any noncommissioned officer or enlisted man belonging to Company B, C, or D of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, discharged without honor under Special Orders, No. 266, War Department, dated November 9, 1906, on account of the shooting affray that occurred at Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 13-14, 1906, who shall make oath before any duly authorized enlisting officer of the United States army or navy that he did not participate in said affray, and that he does not know of any soldier belonging to any of said companies who did participate in the same, and that he has not at any time heretofore and does not now withhold any knowledge with respect to that occurrence which, if made public, would or might lead to the identification of any participator in said shooting affray or any accessory thereto, either before or after the fact, and that he has answered fully to the best of his knowledge and ability all questions that have been lawfully put to him by his officers or others in connection therewith, shall be, and hereby is, made eligible to re-enlist in the military or naval forces of the United States on his application therefor at any time within three months from and after the passage of this act, any statute or provision of law or order or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; and that upon such re-enlistment he shall be allowed full pay, according to the rank he held and the pay he was receiving at the date of discharge until his re-enlistment: Provided, That all the rights and privileges to which the soldiers re-enlisting under the provisions of this act were entitled, respectively, at the time of their discharge shall be, and hereby are, fully restored to them, and the record showing their discharge without honor shall be, and hereby is, annulled, set aside, and held for naught, and the time elapsing since their discharge without honor until the date of such re-enlistment shall be computed in determining all rights to which they may be respectively entitled on account of continuous service as though they had been in the service without interruption, and they shall not suffer any forfeiture of any right or privilege by reason of such discharge: Pro-

vided further, That in any case where the regular term of enlistment which the soldier was serving at the time when discharged without honor has in the meanwhile expired, his record shall be, and hereby is, corrected so as to show an honorable discharge at the time of the expiration of such enlistment, and he shall be allowed full pay and all rights and privileges until that time; and in the event of the re-enlistment of such soldier under the provisions of this act his term of re-enlistment shall be deemed to have commenced as of the time when his previous enlistment expired, and his service under such re-enlistment shall be without prejudice of any kind by reason of his former discharge without honor: And provided further, That in case any of the non-commissioned officers or enlisted men belonging to said companies and discharged without honor shall have died since they were so discharged and before the passage of this act, but who shall have testified under oath or made affidavit before their death that they did not participate in said shooting affray or have any knowledge with reference thereto, their respective records shall be, and hereby are, corrected in accordance with the provisions of this act and their legal representatives shall be entitled to all pay that would have become due to them from the time of their discharge until the time of their decease.

Sect. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit the prosecution and punishment of any soldier re-enlisting under the provisions hereof as to whom it may at any time hereafter appear that he did participate in said shooting affray or have knowledge thereof which he has withheld.

Sect. 3. That all re-enlistments under the provisions hereof of soldiers who at the time of their discharge without honor were serving terms of enlistment which have not yet expired shall be held to be for only the remaining portion of said unexpired terms, respectively.

It will be observed with respect to these measures that both of them proceed upon the assumption that some of the men, whether few or many, or all, who were discharged without honor, were innocent, and that justice requires that all such men should have an opportunity to re-enlist and be restored to all the rights they lost by being discharged without honor.

It will also be observed that both of these bills provide that the men so re-enlisting shall be paid in full for all the time since they were discharged without honor until their re-enlistment. In other words, in a general way the proposition of both bills is that the innocent men shall be allowed to re-enlist without loss of pay, and be restored to all the rights lost on account of their discharge.

The chief difference between the two bills is that, according to the bill introduced by the senator from Missouri, the men who are to secure re-enlistment in accordance with its terms and provisions are required, as a condition precedent, to prove their innocence to the satisfaction of the President; while under the bill I have offered as a substitute it is provided that all shall be allowed to re-enlist—who shall make oath before any duly authorized enlisting officer of the United States army or navy that he did not participate in said affray, and that he does not know of any soldier belonging to any of said companies who did participate in the same, and that he has not at any time heretofore and does not now withhold any knowledge with respect to that occurrence which, if made public, would or might lead to the identification of any participator in said shooting affray, or any accessory thereto, either before or after the fact, and that he has answered fully to the best of his knowledge and ability all questions that have been lawfully put to him by his officers or others in connection therewith.

If these men are innocent, as they claim and as I believe, what else could they have said or done? Will some man please tell what word any one of them has uttered or what thing any one of them has done inconsistent with the innocence they assert. And yet, because they have said and done precisely what as innocent men they should have said and done, for that very reason they are arraigned as guilty of conspiracy and denounced in terms harsh enough to manifest exasperation because they will not confirm the charges against them and thereby establish an excuse for the crime that has been so inconsiderately committed against them and their rights, if they are in fact innocent, as they claim to be.

It would seem that we are to be carried back in the administration of justice to the days when men and women put on trial for witchcraft found no avenue of escape from punishment, brutality and execution, except only in confession—to the days when if a man stood mute he was liable to be put to death for it.

The President gives no intimation, except as already indicated, that his mind has undergone any change. He would therefore become judge of the worthiness of these men to re-enlist if we should pass the bill introduced by the senator from Missouri, firmly possessed of the conviction that very few, if any of them, were free from guilt. In other words, practically every man of the battalion would have to prove his innocence before one who has over and over again formally and publicly adjudged him guilty and denounced him as guilty in the severest language of censure and condemnation.

Another reason why this duty should not be intrusted to the President is that it would be impossible for him to act upon all these cases in detail, giving to the testimony of each of the 167 men, if all should apply to re-enlist, that careful consideration which fair-dealing would require.

It may be assumed that no one would expect him to personally examine the testimony in each case and pass judgment as the bill contemplates. He would of necessity have to call some one to his assistance to examine the testimony and advise him, but who would that be? Possibly the secretary of war, who has expressed his agreement with the President in all he has said and done in the whole matter, and in every other matter. (Laughter). But he, too, is a busy man and would doubtless require the help of a suitable subordinate, and thus in all probability General Garlington, as the inspector-general of the army, and one of the officers who made a special investigation, would again come to the front, and to know his unfitness for such a duty we have but to recall that he testified before the committee on military affairs that he would not believe anything any one of these soldiers might say about this matter, even under oath, unless corroborated in some satisfactory way.

But if none of these should be called upon to assist the President, then somebody else—nobody knows who—would become the judicial adviser, to

the satisfaction of whose whim the men would have to prove their innocence.

Moreover, how would such a proceeding be conducted? Would it be public or private? It is a constitutional right of the most important character that all trials upon indictments involving criminal charges and convictions shall be public, to the end that the public may see to it, through the power of public sentiment, that no man shall be unfairly condemned. This trial would not be within the letter, but it would be within the spirit of the constitution, for these men are not now soldiers to be dealt with arbitrarily, but plain American citizens, invested with all the rights of citizenship, who are seeking not only a restoration of their good names, but also of valuable property rights, to all of which they are confessedly entitled, if not found guilty of crime. They should not be dealt with, therefore, in the dark, as though a lot of chattels, for that day for the American Negro has forever passed, but as American citizens, entitled to the same rights white men would have under the same conditions.

In so far as we are to be governed by the fact that they were soldiers and may be soldiers again, we should remember, as Secretary Taft said of the white soldiers who shot up the town of Athens, Ohio, that they are, in a sense, the wards of the government, and for that reason entitled, under such circumstances, to the protection of the government in all their legal rights. And if we are to be further reminded, as we have been, that the President is the commander-in-chief of the army, it is a sufficient answer that, while that is true, yet also it is true that he does not create the army. It is not for him to say who shall enlist or re-enlist. All that belongs to congress.

In short, there is no excuse whatever for such a bill. To pass it would be but pretending to grant relief, for manifestly, unless there has been a decided change of mind, practically none would follow.

Our action would but add insult to injury. It would be without precedent, for it may be safely asserted that never before in the history of civilization has a legislative body been invited to require men accused of crime to prove their innocence before a hostile judge who has already ad-

judged them guilty; and never before has there been a suggestion that any man worthy to sit in judgment upon the rights of his countrymen would accept such a duty if assigned him, if conscious of having the slightest prejudice against the accused.

By what right does the senator from Missouri assume that the President is capable of such a manifest impropriety?

The vilest horse thief, the most dangerous burglar, or the bloodiest murderer would not be required either to prove his innocence or to submit to a trial before a judge who had in even the most casual way expressed the opinion that the defendant was guilty.

Such a performance would be justly denounced as a denial of one of the most sacred rights of citizenship and a lasting disgrace to the judge who perpetrated it.

Who are these men that it should be even suggested that they should be treated worse than common criminals?

They are at once both citizens and soldiers of the republic. Aside from these charges, which they deny, their behavior, both in the army and out of it, has justly excited the highest commendation. Their record is without spot or blemish.

They are typical representatives of a race that has ever been loyal to America and American institutions; a race that has never raised a hostile hand against our country's flag; a race that has contributed to the nation tens of thousands of brave defenders, not one of whom has ever turned traitor or faltered in his fidelity.

In every war in which we have permitted them to participate they have distinguished themselves for efficiency and valor. They have shed their blood and laid down their lives in the fierce shock of battle, side by side with their white comrades.

They are the direct and worthy successors of the brave men who so heroically died at Petersburg, at Wagner, and on scores of bloody fields that this nation might live.

Faithfully, uncomplainingly, with pride and devotion, they have performed all their duties and kept all their obligations.

They ask no favors because they are Negroes, but only for justice because they are men. (Applause in the galleries.)

1808

THE GRAND

1908  
CENTENNIAL

❁ ❁ CELEBRATION ❁ ❁

of the

MOST WORSHIPFUL PRINCE HALL GRAND

LODGE, F. &amp; A. M. OF MASSACHUSETTS

at

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, September 10, 11, 12 &amp; 13, 1908.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

Boston, March 2, 1908.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Arrangements are rapidly progressing for the Centennial celebration of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Massachusetts, to be held in Boston, Sept. 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1908.

The celebration, advance circulars for which have already been sent out by the committee having the affair in charge, promises to be the most notable event in the history of colored Freemasonry. Public interest in the celebration, previously manifested, has reached the point of enthusiasm, and the people of Massachusetts, irrespective of color, have signified their willingness to aid in promoting the success of the affair. His excellency, Gov. Curtis Guild and his honor George A. Hibbard, Mayor of Boston have accepted invitations to actively take part in the exercises.

While this is nominally only one Grand Lodge observance, the committee desires to emphasize its significance as it will tend to enhance the standing of every colored mason in America. An appeal is therefore made to every loyal brother who takes pride in the masonry which he has inherited from Prince Hall, to lend his influence and presence in contribution to the greater success of the event.

The following extracts from correspondence emanating from sister G. L. is gratefully submitted as an evidence of the loyalty and enthusiasm existing among the brethren of the craft, both here and abroad:—

California.

"We applaud your patriotism and will do all we can to make your Centennial a success."

CHARLES H. FINSLEY, G. M.

Connecticut.

"The watchword is 'on to Boston.' Our entire Jurisdiction making special preparations."

C. A. C. BREMAN, P. G. M.

Colorado.

"I shall ask our Grand Lodge to participate. Wishing you a glorious realization in this commendable effort."

P. H. GIPSON, G. M.

Delaware.

"I am chairman of a committee of five appointed to arrange for the trip to your Centennial and we expect to bring a goodly number."

J. H. WEEKS, G. Sec'y.

District of Columbia.

"We shall send at least 200 Masons."

HON. ROBT. H. TERRELL, P. G. M.

"Mount Calvary Commandery has voted to bring a band of music. The greatest enthusiasm prevails."

DR. JOHN P. TURNER, *Em. Com.*

England—United Grand Lodge.

"Sorry, brevity of my holidays will not permit me to attend. Will be with you in spirit. Hearty good wishes and warm congratulations."

HENRY SADLER,

Freemason's Hall, London.

Florida.

"We hope to send a creditable representation to that great meeting."

J. H. DICKERSON, G. M.

Georgia.

"The greatest undertaking that you could have started. The jurisdiction will enthusiastically take the matter up."

H. R. BUTLER, G. M.

Hamburg, Germany.

"Your Grand Lodge has achieved good and honorable work. Sorry that distance is too great for one of my years."

CARL WIEBE, P. G. M.

"From my heart I wish you the highest and best of success. With sincere brotherly greetings."

ADOLF GLITZN,

*G. Rep. of P. H. G. Lodge in Hamburg.*

Illinois.

"Our Grand Lodge will be properly represented. Best wishes."

R. E. MOORE, *Grand Sec'y.*

"Godfrey Commandery will attend in a body."

J. W. MOORE, *R. Em. G. Com.*

Iowa.

"Make it the grandest ever held. I will be with you."

W. H. MULLIGAN, G. M.

"Shall strive to have a large representation. Look for me."

H. K. HILLON, *G. Sec'y.*

Kentucky.

"Depend up us to do our share towards success of grand meeting."

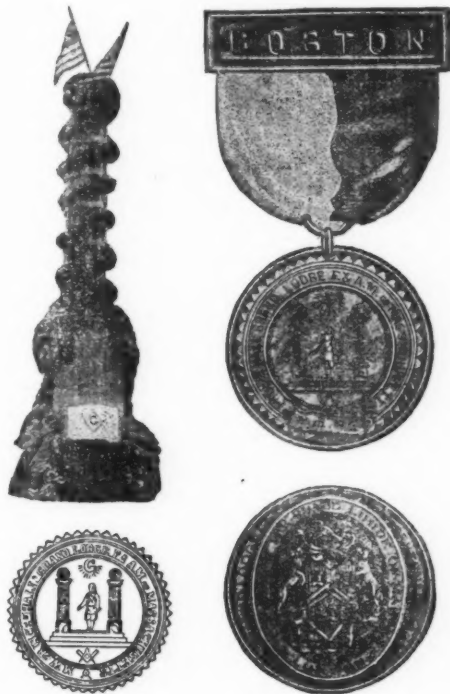
W. P. ANNIS, *G. Sec'y.*



## Mississippi.

In the name of 12,000 Craftsmen, we accept your invitation. Will do all in our power with pen and voice to make this the greatest event of the kind ever held in this country.

E. W. LAMPTON, Grand Master,  
The Most Worshipful Stringer Grand Lodge  
F. and A. M. of Mississippi.



## Louisiana.

"The G. Lodge has voted to send the G. Master and proper delegation of officers; more later."

J. G. LEWIS, G. M.

## Minnesota.

"Delegation from G. Lodge, also Pioneer Lodge No. 1 will attend."

J. H. SHERWOOD, G. Sec'y.

## Missouri.

"I shall urge our G. Lodge to accept. Keep me informed."

C. G. WILLIAMS, G. M.



## New York

The Grand Lodge, 15 Lodges and Ivanhoe Commandery have already accepted.

## Nassau, N. P. Bahamas.

"Enclosed find my donation as subscription to the P. Hall Centennial Fund. I am one with you in spirit, although not a P. Hall Mason."

W. H. SIMMS.

## North Carolina.

"Congratulations in advance. You can count on N. C. doing her full duty."

L. R. RANDOLPH, G. M.

## Ontario, Canada.

"Our present Grand Master, James C. Richards, appointed as our representative to your Centennial observances."

D. ROGEST DAVIS, G. Sec'y.

## Ohio.

"I sincerely trust that we shall do our share in honoring the memory of that great man and Mason, Prince Hall."

WM. H. BUCKNER, G. Sec'y.

## Pennsylvania.

"Grand Lodge accepts invitation. Will report number of lodges later."

W. H. MILLER, G. Sec'y.

## Rhode Island.

"The Grand Lodge and all subordinate Lodges have voted to attend."

D. B. ALLEN, G. M.

## South Carolina.

"The Grand Master, Grand officers and 400 Masons will attend your celebration."

WM. H. ROBERTSON, J. G. W.

## Texas.

"The Grand Master heartily endorses your Centennial and will have the Grand Jurisdiction of Texas properly represented."

WM. McDONALD, G. Sec'y.

## State of Washington.

"J. C. Logan, G. Master; Charles S. Parker; G. Sec'y, and myself elected to represent the Grand Lodge and will attend."

E. H. HOLMES, G. Rep.

The Following Program Has Been Outlined For The Four Days' Celebration.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1908, 11 A. M.

A grand parade through the streets of Boston, to be reviewed by the Governor, Mayor and prominent officers of the State and City.

## LITERARY.

2.30 P. M. Centennial exercises at Symphony Hall to consist of an historical address and other features commemorative of the occasion, and

will consist of special Masonic music, reading of original warrant No. 459 addresses by the Governor and the Mayor and other prominent guests, The Centennial oration will be delivered by

**Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., a brother of the M. W. P. H. G. L. of Massachusetts**

7.30 P. M. A grand reception at Symphony Hall to visiting guests. This is the only function at which our guests will be expected to contribute, and that because of the purpose to convert the proceeds of the evening for a memorial building fund to the memory of Prince Hall.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1908, 10 A. M.

A Centennial Memorial Communication of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of Massachusetts, and reception to visiting Grand Officers at Masonic Hall.

The Ladies' Auxiliary will assemble at the Parker Memorial Hall, Appleton and Berkeley streets, where wives and daughters of visiting Masons will be received and entertained.

1 P. M. Lunch to the visiting Grand Masters and other prominent masons.

2. P. M. Free trolley rides, sight-seeing tours for visitors to various historic spots and points of interest.

7.10 P. M. Complimentary reception in historic Faneuil Hall in honor of visiting brethren and their ladies. The Grand Master, the Centennial Committee and the Ladies' Auxiliary will constitute the reception committee at this magnificent function, for which the hall will be appropriately decorated. A fine musical program will be discoursed by the orchestra and refreshments will be served.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1908, 11 A. M.

A Masonic outing and field day at the Point of Pines, the most charming resort along the North Atlantic Shore, where the competitive drill by the visiting Commanderies will take place and the prize awarded therefor. Other details in connection with this feature will be announced later.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.

Memorial Centennial services will be held in the various churches throughout the city. Distinguished clergymen who are connected with the order will assist on this occasion.

The spacious and magnificent Symphony Hall which has been secured for the occasion, is the largest and best appointed of its kind in the country.

A permanent headquarters has been established at 28 School St., from which will be published, from time to time, bulletins for distribution to the public at large. All communications should be addressed here.

A handsome souvenir is to be issued, spaces in which can be had by applying to the Committee.

During the week of celebrations, general headquarters will be established at Parker Memorial Hall, corner of Appleton and Berkeley streets, for the reception and registration of delegates. This will also be headquarters for bureau of information. All visitors are requested

to report here immediately on their arrival in our city.

The committee on transportation has secured the usual reduction for delegates. The price of tickets covering any point in the United States. Round trip will be one fare and one third.

The chairman of committee on transportation will be in constant attendance for the purpose of making proper certification to all tickets.

Thousands of strangers are expected during the Centennial week and it is imperatively necessary that the various Lodges or delegations that intend coming should advise the Committee at once with full details in order that suitable accommodations may be secured for them.

A handsome Centennial souvenir badge with bronze medal pendant has been especially designed and will be for sale during the observances. This souvenir is of great historical value and will be cherished by Masons for years to come.

Souvenir buttons have also been procured in connection with this celebration.

The committee realizes the impossibility of definitely arranging all of the details of the program at this early date, but feel however, that the foregoing may be adopted with safety, as a permanent basis upon which to arrange further plans for the celebration.

St. Luke's Commandery No. 9 K. T. of Boston, Mass., has consented to act as a reception committee for the visiting Commanderies.

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#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MOST WOR. WILLIAM LLOYD MARSHALL, *Grand Master.*

R. WOR. NELSON P. WENTWORTH, P. G. M.,

*Chairman Committee on Centennial,*

Custom House, Boston, Mass.

R. WOR. WILLIAM L. REED, P. G. M., *Secretary,*

State House, Boston, Mass.

BRO. GILBERT C. HARRIS, *Treasurer,*

732 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

BRO. JOHN W. SCHENCK, *Assistant Secretary,*

State House, Boston, Mass.

R. WOR. WILLIAM L. REED, P. G. M.,

*Chairman Committee on Ways and Means,*

State House, Boston, Mass.

R. WOR. ANDREW M. BUSH, P. G. M.,

*Chairman Committee on Invitations and Visitors,*

47 Williams Street, New Bedford, Mass.

BRO. NELSON G. GASKINS,

*Chairman Committee on Orator and Oration,*

Jerome Street, West Medford, Mass.

R. WOR. WILLIAM, G. BUTLER, P. G. M.,

West Medford, Mass.

R. WOR. FREDERIC S. MONROE, P. G. M.,

*Chairman Committee on Anniversary Medal,*

Robeson's Building, New Bedford, Mass.

- BRO. SAMUEL E. COURTNEY, M. D.  
*Chairman of Committee on Reception.*  
 98 West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
- WOR. GEORGE W. BRAXTON, P. M.,  
*Chairman Committee on Parade,*  
 Chestnut Street, Wakefield, Mass.
- WOR. ULYSSES G. POWELL, P. M.,  
*Chairman Committee on Printing,*  
 3 Smith's Court, Boston, Mass.
- WOR. ISAAC L. ROBERTS, M. D., P. M.,  
*Chairman Committee on Music,*  
 35 Grove Street, Boston, Mass.
- BRO. GILBERT C. HARRIS,  
*Chairman Committee on Halls,*  
 732 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
- BRO. CHARLES ALEXANDER,  
*Chairman Publicity Bureau,*  
 714 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
- WOR. WALTER J. STEVENS,  
*Chairman Committee on Transportation,*  
 46 Dunster Street, Cambridge, Mass.

## A Plea For Music By Eleanor Alexander

Music seems to be ever with us on our journey from the cradle to the grave. The infant is hushed to sleep by its mother's song, and it is not long before it tries to sing in unison with the beloved voice. After entering the Sunday school and day school, the little one takes renewed delight in singing. The songs of childhood, the songs that our mothers sang, who can ever be forgetful of their charms!

How sad is the dirge when played over the grave of a departed comrade. How full of meaning was that short bugle call which was sounded after General Grant's remains had been committed to their last resting place. The brief signal said "Lights out" and no doubt it conveyed a more forcible meaning to the soldier's heart than words could have done.

Even when the light of reason has gone out, music follows man into this darkest period of his existence. Music is one of the chief joys of the insane, and it is a fact that many a mind has been restored to reason through the soothing influence of music.

When far away from home and loved ones, what language is so powerful to keep alive affections and pleasant remembrances as that of music? The strongest heart, that has endured many trials and braved many dangers, yields to the few notes that make up the tune "Home, Sweet Home," and this simple strain has been the means of bringing many a wanderer home again.

In the estimation of many persons music is merely a pleasurable sensation and nothing more. But music has a higher mission than to please the

ear. It is the art which appeals most powerfully to the heart, and through this affects our characters. Whatever we search for in a subject, that we are apt to find. He who seeks but shallow reading can find it in the domain of literature. So he who loves the shallow in music, he who uses it merely as a pastime or means of show, may find the kind of music that responds to his tastes. For the student, however, who strives higher in art, there is much in the great storehouse of musical literature that is worthy of his closest study. If our tastes point in the direction of music, let us see to it that its study becomes a means of refinement and with this purpose in view, let us pursue our work with our clearest thought as well as our best emotions.

Cultivate love for the beautiful in any form thoroughly, and it is sure to lead to the love for the beautiful in all things. Good music never fails to enter our inner natures, and, if rightly used, it cannot fail to exercise an influence for good. That music was given to us for a purpose is shown by the love for music that lies in the hearts of all right-feeling persons.

Music is a social art; it fills many hearts with the same emotions it sets many minds to work, it arouses large bodies of men to action. We scarcely ever meet for any great object, but that music is drawn in and is made to serve a purpose. It is introduced in order to lend additional charms to the proceedings, to arouse pure sentiment, to strengthen enthusiasm for a good cause, to unite those who meet in the assembly. As a people we need every good agent to help along the cause of culture and refinement. Music is such an agent, and while as a people we love it and take readily to it, we fail to cultivate it sufficiently as an art, and so fail to derive the fullest benefit from it.

Some say, "Music is good enough for girls, but is illy suited to boys."

In Europe boys as well as girls study music; hence, everywhere in that country statesmen, generals, priests, professors, bankers and merchants practice the art. If our boys could be more thoroughly imbued with the art spirit, I do not doubt that they would be divested of that loudness displayed by many. Their better natures would be called forth by the aid of music.

Without language, we should not be the human beings we are. Language gives expression to thoughts and because men are differently constituted, we have a diversity of dialects. The emotional world, also, needs a language, all human hearts are akin in their feelings. Music is the language of the heart. While literature brings us together only in letters, this language of the heart, this music, brings all humanity into one household. Through it we can speak to and reach the hearts of those whose words we cannot understand. The characters of this language are substantially the same the world over. Are these not good reasons why we should make a serious study of this universal language?

#### TRAINING MEN FOR LIFE.

The final product of our training must be neither a psychologist nor a brick mason, but a man. And to make men, we must have ideals; broad, pure and inspiring ends of living—not sordid money-getting, not apples of gold.

The worker must work for the glory of his handiwork, not simply for pay; the thinker must think for truth, not for fame. And all this is to be gained only by human strife and longing; by ceaseless training and education; by founding right on righteousness and truth on the unhampered search for truth; by founding the common school on the university and the industrial school on the common school, and weaving thus a system and not a distortion, and bringing a birth not at abortion.—"Souls of Black Folk."



## Senator Foraker to Negro Ministers



Any possible doubt as to the affectionate regard of the colored people for Senator Foraker of Ohio and their unbounded confidence in him as their friend and defender was dispelled by the tribute paid him on the occasion of a visit by him, on invitation of the presiding bishop, to the session of the Baltimore conference of the A.M.E. Church, at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, M street near Fifteenth street, to-day Saturday, April 11, 1908, Senator Foraker was tendered an ovation. The large audience, led by the bishop and high officers of the conference, arose to welcome the visitor. From all over the church sighs and "God bless you's" and other testimonials of suppressed emotion were heard.

Bishop Gaines introduced Senator Foraker as "the friend and defender of our people." The senator, evidently moved by the touching welcome tendered him, began to lighten the situation by thanking the bishop and conference for the privilege accorded him of being present.

### THE SENATOR'S ADDRESS

Bishop Gaines: It is a pleasure to have the honor of presenting to this conference our friend, our defender, in the person of Honorable J. B. For-

aker. Let us listen to him. (Applause.)

Foraker:

Bishop, Members of the Conference, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am sorry if I have interrupted the proceedings of this conference, (Bishop Gaines—We requested it) but as the Bishop suggests it was done at your request, and the responsibility is with the Bishop and not with me. (Applause.)

I was very much gratified when this morning I received through the mail a communication from the officials of this conference inviting me to come here at such a time as might suit my convenience. I have come at this hour because my other engagements compelled me to select this rather than some other, and my other engagements are so numerous that I can stop with you only a very few minutes. But the Bishop evidently wants me to do what I was told I would not be expected to do—make some remarks.

I was told you wanted me to drop in and exchange the compliments of the day, but when I came I was walked right up into the pulpit, and asked to make some remarks. (Laughter.)

I am not so much out of place here as you may think for I have been preaching the gospel all my life. (Applause.)

Now, I knew it would be this way, but I thought I would come and take the chances. (Bishop Gaines: "Just say what you please.")

I please then to say this, that although you are engaged as ministers in preaching the gospel and spreading religion, you and I are engaged as co-workers in a great work, and that is the great work of establishing and



maintaining good government in this country. (Applause.)

You will remember that George Washington said in his farewell address that the great purposes of the American people should be to provide themselves with good government, and that the essentials of good government were religion, morality and knowledge. (Applause.)

He was right about that, and therefore, it is that every professor is aiding in the matter of good government by extending knowledge, every teacher in the schools is helping us in the matter of good government, and everybody who is teaching morality, and especially every one who is teaching religion, is engaged in the matter of helping along in the great work of providing the American people with good government.

Let me remind you also that George Washington said in that same connection, after he had spoken of religion, morality and knowledge as essential to good government that we should beware of the idea that there could be any genuine morality without religion. The two go together, but there is no religion when there is no morality, and we must not be fooled with the idea that we can have religion by simply having some formal, cold kind of morality. (Applause.)

Now I try always to remember that, and I know you do, and I want to congratulate you upon the great work you have accomplished, I congratulate you and congratulate all other ministers of all denominations upon the great contribution you have made to the cause of good government, by the spread of religion for which you are responsible.

I can remember back forty years ago, as most of you here perhaps can, also, the situation in which the Negro race in America found itself at the close of the war—very different from what it is now. It was a helpless situation then. Most of you instead of having property, had been the prop-

erty of somebody else. Only a small percentage could either read or write. There were no Negro colleges, or universities, no newspapers, no magazines, no great church organizations such as you have today, no great bishops like Bishop Gaines and Bishop Turner, and Bishop-to-be Lampton, (laughter and applause)—great big, strong, capable men standing up for the race, standing up for the cause of good government and everything else worthy of the advocacy of able men. Today you have your schools, universities, colleges, magazines—I don't know what you haven't got, except only some political rights. (Applause.) You have got them on paper, and I hope the day is not very far distant when you will have them in reality. (Applause.)

I spoke a moment ago about this spirit of religion; now and then I find myself losing my religion. I lost it when there did not appear to be anything anybody could do about that terrible butchery at Atlanta a year or two ago. Bishop Gaines suggests that Atlanta is his town. I have nothing to say against the town. Some things have happened in some of our Ohio towns that I would not like to hear charged against them.

I almost lost my religion again when I heard of Brownsville. (Applause.) I mention that only because it is referred to in this invitation. I would not have referred to a matter so personal if it had not been referred to by you.

I almost lost my religion again when I read in yesterday's newspapers of the proceedings had in a Republican convention in Virginia (applause), when it is reported that the leaders announced from the chairman down—all the leading speakers—that no Colored men need apply. (Cries of "Shame!") I say "shame," too. I do not want to criticize my party, and I am not criticizing it. I am criticizing a lot of people who are misrepresenting it for the time being, and I re-

fer to it not to condemn my party, but to encourage you by saying I hope that the question that has thus been fairly raised will be carried for settlement to the National Convention at Chicago. (Applause.) We will then find out whether or not the great Republican party of Lincoln and Grant and Harrison and McKinley is a lily white party. (Applause.) If it is, I predict there will be some new parties in this country. (Applause.)

I ought not to talk about politics here, I suppose. (Cries "Go ahead, that is good religion.") I hope that religion and that kind of politics go hand in hand. (Applause.)

I have been quarrelling for a good many years with our Democratic friends down in the Southern States because they were enacting constitutions with grandfather clauses in them and passing statutes with one kind and another of proscriptions and prohibition until they had disfranchised about two-thirds of our Colored voters. I have got a right, after quarrelling with them for nearly forty years, to quarrel now with these great misrepresentatives of the Republican party who are trying to disfranchise the other third. The Democrats of Virginia have said in the constitution and laws of that state that any man may vote, white or black, who has so much property, or who can read or write, or can interpret the constitution to the satisfaction of the judges of election, or who can comply with this, that, or the other provision, and, subject to these conditions, ministers, professors, business men, people who have an education, or other qualifications, are entitled to vote in Virginia, white and black alike; I mean to vote at the polls with Democrats who go there to vote. Now come these Lily Whites and tell us these men who are permitted to vote by the Democrats shall not be allowed to vote when the Republicans are holding a convention to settle party affairs. If not, why not? (Applause.)

I disclaim all such Republicans. (Applause.) They do not belong to my party, and I will not belong to theirs. (Applause.)

I am simply an old-fashioned Republican, a great deal more concerned about human rights than about trusts and corporations. (Applause.) I think proper attention should be given to trusts and corporations to the end that they be properly regulated and supervised, and that they be not allowed to do any harm to the country, but I don't want to become so absorbed with that duty that I will forget all about my brother who has been stripped of his most sacred rights of citizenship. (Applause.)

Now, I did not come here to talk to you, and yet I thought I might have to. That is to say, they told me I would not be expected to talk, but I knew the Bishop would say "We will now hear from Brother Foraker." (Laughter.) And so I thought I would say a word or two of cheer and encouragement, and that is all I meant to say. Then it came into my mind, as things like that always will, that this was a good time and place right here, among the thought-makers of the Negro race, to give a cue to a few things. First, to let it be known that we are not all dead yet. (Applause.)

Now, just one word about Brownsville. I said I preferred not to speak about that, but I will speak a few words on that subject, just as a matter of justice.

I have seen it charged that I was doing what I have done in regard to the Brownsville case because I want the Negro vote. Bishop, I know I did not have to do that to get that vote. I have always had it. (Applause.) I never had to ask for it; and it never entered my mind that I ever would have to ask for it. But, my fellow-citizens, I did not have any purpose with respect to votes. I did not know when that started that I would ever again want any votes of any kind, and I am not sure that I ever will. Cer-

tainly I am not sitting up nights losing sleep on any such account. I took up the Brownsville matter simply because it seemed to me abhorrent to every sense of justice and to all our ideas of American institutions and the rights of American citizens that any man in this country could be convicted of crime and stripped of important rights merely by Executive Order; without a chance to be heard in his own defense. I thought if I lived and the good Lord gave me strength and gave me help enough, I would see that they had a chance to be heard any how; and now they have had a chance to be heard, and you know with what result. Others on the committee, and I must not criticize them, came to the conclusion that some of the soldiers did the shooting. There was some testimony to that effect, but I weighed it carefully and conscientiously. I examined it as intelligently as I knew how, and I have had some experience, for I sat for three years on the Bench every day weighing testimony, and for nearly forty years have been a practicing attorney, and I think I know a truthful witness when I see him. I heard those soldiers' testimony, and I studied them and all the facts and circumstances, and putting all these things together, I became convinced, that not a man in that battalion fired a gun. (Applause).

I intend on next Tuesday in the Senate to try to demonstrate that to the satisfaction of the country. (Applause). Why? Because they are Negroes? No. Because they are men. (Applause). In fighting this battle I am fighting my own.

If the President of the United States can arbitrarily turn three companies of colored soldiers out of the Army today, he can turn out three companies of white soldiers tomorrow.

The race question does, in a sense, enter into it. You cannot keep it out, but I have not tried to bring it in.

My purpose has raised a great deal broader and more important question than that. It is a question of constitutional power on the one hand and constitutional right on the other—the right of the men to be heard first before they are convicted. That is what I want to settle. (Applause). That question relates to human liberty and the rights of American citizenship. I do not know how it will come out. I know how it ought to come out. (Applause) I have a great deal of confidence—I won't put it that way—I am a firm believer in the intervention in the affairs of men of Divine providence. (Applause.) I am a Methodist myself, and I have been one for nearly fifty years. I expect to die one if there are not too many of these exasperating Brownsville incidents (laughter), though I somehow or other feel that our Heavenly Father would not cut off a man altogether if, in a moment of righteous indignation, he forgot his religion. (Bishop Gaines—"He could get pardon for that." (Applause). I am glad to have the assurance of so able an expounder of religion and the true doctrine as the Bishop. (Laughter).

But, my fellow-citizens, just a word or two more. I am not going to trespass unduly.

This shooting occurred after these soldiers had been there only two weeks, and when there were not probably twenty-five men in the battalion who knew one street from another in Brownsville.

The testimony of everybody, even the policemen, is that the men conducted themselves while there with exceptionally good conduct. Not one, except one poor fellow, who got a little too much Texas tanglefoot on pay day, got arrested all the while they were there, and he was so harmless and good-natured about it that they simply sent him back to his quarters, without punishing him.

These men never had a blemish on their record, in all their years of ser-

vice; they were without spot or blemish, as their record shows. Their officers testified they were obedient, they were disciplined, they were quiet and peaceable in disposition; they were attentive to their duties; that it was about the last thing on earth they would think of them doing to organize a conspiracy and go out with murder in their hearts to kill men, women and children at midnight. But at daylight their officers had a rigid inspection. They examined their guns, and every one was bright and clean, without any stain of powder to show it had been fired. Then they counted their cartridges, and every cartridge was there—to the last single one—not a cartridge was missing. But they said they could have cleaned their guns in the dark, and so we took testimony on that point and it was of both white and black soldiers overwhelming that they could not have cleaned their guns in the dark. When this fact was established then we were told that these were an unusually expert lot of villains. Then as to the cartridges. Well, they could have got them from somebody else their accusers said. Possibly they could, but men are not to be condemned on possibilities. (Applause). Particularly when the testimony is that they did not have any extra cartridges. Every one had been counted, and each man had just so many. Each man had just so many—no less, no more, the morning after the firing. That would clear you (pointing to Doctor Lampton). No, I don't know about that. It would clear me. (Laughter). It would clear any man on a fair trial for such an offense.

Now I must desist. I have said enough for this occasion. ("Go on, Go on"). The one purpose I have had was to give you strength and belief in the innocence of these men who are entitled to your belief in their innocence. They are splendid

men, splendid soldiers, every one of them, men of whom their race may be proud, and of whom the whole nation ought to be proud also. (Applause).

Now, Bishop, I hope you may have a good time here. I hope that every man will get the assignment he wants (Laughter), and I hope that they will all get promotions and increased salaries, and everything, else that is good, and that you will go on laboring in the vineyard with the same wonderful success that has attended your efforts in the past forty years. (Applause)

My other duties compel me to stop here, but before doing so, let me thank you for giving me an opportunity to see you and talk to you. I would not have thought of intruding myself upon you, but when you asked me to come, I was very glad to do so, if only to exchange the greetings of the day with you. I hope there is a better day ahead for all of us. Let us try to be worthy of whatever our blessings may be. (Applause).

#### WHAT IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS?

"Push," said the button.

"Take pains," said the window.

"Never be led," said the pencil.

"Be up to date," said the calendar.

"Always keep cool," said the ice.

"No business on tick," said the clock.

"Never lose your head," said the barrel.

"Do a driving business," said the hammer.

"Aspire to great things," said the nutmeg.

"Never do anything off-hand," said the glove.

"Spend much time in reflection," said the mirror.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the flue.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the glue.

"Try to make a good impression," said the seal.—Selected.

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